United Nations E/CN.7/2001/14/Corr.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2001

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Reconvened forty-fourth session
Vienna, 12-14 December 2001
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Administrative and budgetary questions

Proposed final budget for the biennium 2000-2001 and proposed initial budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Corrigendum

1. *Paragraph 7, first sentence*

   For table 1 *read* table 2

2. *Paragraph 27, draft resolution*

   (a) *Footnote 1*

   For E/CN.7/1999/17, *read* E/CN.7/2001/14 and Corr.1.

   (b) *Footnote 2*

   For E/CN.7/1999/20, *read* E/CN.7/2001/18.

3. *Annex III, paragraph 17 (a)*

   Delete the second sentence.

* E/CN.7/2001/13.

V.01-89160 (E) 041201 051201

United Nations E/CN.7/2001/14/Add.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2001

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Reconvened forty-fourth session
Vienna, 12-14 December 2001
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Administrative and budgetary questions

Proposed final budget for the biennium 2000-2001 and proposed initial budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Executive Director

Addendum

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
XVIII.	Summary programme frameworks	1-443	3
	A. Global	1-100	3
	B. Africa	101-170	23
	C. Central and eastern Europe, west and central Asia and the Near and Middle East	171-277	37
	D. South Asia, east Asia and the Pacific	278-358	58
	E. Latin America and the Caribbean	359-443	74

* E/CN.7/2001/13.

V.01-87496 (E) 251001 291001

Tables

1. Programme on advocacy: budget for 2002-2003 4
2. Programme on policy and trend analysis: budget for 2002-2003 7
3. Programme on demand reduction: budget for 2002-2003 10
4. Programme on supply reduction: budget for 2002-2003 14
5. Programme on scientific and technical support: budget for 2002-2003 18
6. Programme on money-laundering: budget for 2002-2003 21
7. Legal Assistance Programme: budget for 2002-2003 23
8. Africa-wide programme: budget for 2002-2003 26
9. West Africa programme budget for 2002-2003 29
10. Nigeria programme budget for 2002-2003 29
11. East Africa programme budget for 2002-2003 32
12. Regional programme for Southern Africa: budget for 2002-2003 34
13. North Africa programme budget for 2002-2003 37
14. Russian Federation and Belarus programme budget for 2002-2003 39
15. Central and eastern Europe programme budget for 2002-2003 41
16. Afghanistan programme budget for 2002-2003 44
17. Central Asia programme budget for 2002-2003 47
18. Islamic Republic of Iran programme budget for 2002-2003 50
19. Pakistan programme budget for 2002-2003 52
20. Turkey programme budget for 2002-2003 55
21. Middle East programme budget for 2002-2003 58
22. South Asia programme budget for 2002-2003 61
23. East Asia and Pacific programme budget for 2002-2003 64
24. Lao People's Democratic Republic programme budget for 2002-2003 68
25. Myanmar programme budget for 2002-2003 71
26. Viet Nam programme budget for 2002-2003 73
27. Bolivia programme budget for 2002-2003 77
28. Colombia programme budget for 2002-2003 80
29. Ecuador programme budget for 2002-2003 80
30. Peru programme budget for 2002-2003 83
31. Brazil and Southern Cone programme budget for 2002-2003 86
32. Caribbean programme budget for 2002-2003 89
33. Mexico and Central America programme budget for 2002-2003 91

XVIII. Summary programme frameworks

A. Global

1. Core programme on advocacy

(a) Situation analysis

1. At the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, Member States committed themselves to reducing both the supply and abuse of narcotic drugs, and set the years 2003 and 2008 as targets for the achievement of those goals. It seems likely that many Governments will not have the capacity to achieve those goals on their own and will require assistance from the international community, including international and non-governmental organizations, as well as from national and local institutions and communities. Part of the assistance rendered by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is designed to promote awareness-raising and the mobilization of organizations to take action in support of government efforts against drug abuse and trafficking.

(b) Objectives

2. The objective is to mobilize broad support for international efforts to counter the world drug problem.

(c) Strategy

3. The strategy is to deliver to as wide an audience as possible information on the situation and consequences of drug abuse and trafficking, with particular emphasis on the policies and priorities adopted by the international community and the activities of UNDCP in support of national, regional and global interventions. Activities include: dissemination of information through the UNDCP web site and the publication of the magazine *UPDATE*, in addition to the production and wide dissemination of other public information material, such as posters and brochures; production and worldwide distribution of public service announcements for television and radio on key issues such as injecting drug use, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS); organization of promotional events under the "Sports against Drugs" campaign and the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; engaging parliamentarians in a dialogue on major drug control issues through the organization of annual international conferences; collaborating with organizations of the United Nations system; cooperating with non-governmental organizations to promote mutually supporting activities; and sponsoring the United Nations Civil Society Award, which honours outstanding contributions from civil society organizations in fighting drugs, crime and terrorism.

(d) Results

4. Outcome: raised awareness among the general public, the media and civil society about drug abuse and production and cultivation of and trafficking in illicit drugs, including measures undertaken to address the global challenge, with special focus on developing countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: number, content

and breadth (including country coverage) of media quotes; number of web-site hits; outcome of events organized, including replies to questionnaires.

5. Outcome: increased support of decision makers in the drug control effort. Objectively verifiable indicators: outcome of events organized, including replies to questionnaires; follow-up activities initiated by the decision makers.

6. Outcome: United Nations system organizations encouraged to integrate drug-related considerations into the mainstream of their development programmes. Objectively verifiable indicator: number of drug-related activities undertaken by other organizations, as well as country team efforts in the field.

(e) Budget and funding

7. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $970,000. Table 1 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. In addition, approximately $347,000 in resources are provided under the regular budget of the United Nations to support activities described in the programme.

Table 1
Programme on advocacy: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	730.0	240.0	179.7	790.3	**970.0**
Total	**730.0**	**240.0**	**179.7**	**790.3**	**970.0**

2. Core programme on policy and trend analysis

(a) Situation analysis

8. UNDCP is the only international organization with both the mandate and the capacity to produce globally aggregated data on illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. The mandate is derived from the international drug control conventions. It was refined by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. By setting fixed goals and target dates for each area covered at the special session, Member States committed themselves to achieving significant and measurable results within stipulated periods of time, and thereby committed UNDCP to providing them with the statistical basis for measuring those results.

9. The core programme on policy and trend analysis is thus responsible for providing reliable data, forecasting future trends and advising Governments and organizations on effective drug control policies, strategies and countermeasures. The mapping of the global drug situation and of its evolution, as well as the macro-level analysis of the impact of drug control policies, assists in periodically reassessing operational priorities, calibrating technical cooperation activities and

raising the awareness of Governments regarding the position and role of their countries in combating the global drug problem.

10. UNDCP owes its capacity to produce globally aggregated data to its role as the repository of a unique set of data derived from the annual reports questionnaire, which yields information on the supply of, and demand for, illicit drugs, as well as on drug policy, and which constitutes the most complete set of data on the international drug problem. Traditionally, UNDCP has provided the aggregated data from the questionnaire to Member States through its submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of annual reports on the supply of, and demand for, drugs and on drug control policy. Since 1997, however, UNDCP has published the data for a wider audience through the statistical section of the *World Drug Report*, as well as the series entitled *Global Illicit Drug Trends*.

(b) Objectives

11. The objective is to assist the international community in the identification of drug control priorities by providing comprehensive statistical and analytical information on the global drug problem.

(c) Strategy

12. In order to provide the international community with the knowledge base required to assess the global drug problem, the core programme on policy and trend analysis will use cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches that correlate data on the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs with socio-economic data, and will aim at developing new methods and tools to strengthen the analysis of the drug situation and of policy. To those ends, the programme will focus on the following three complementary components: the analysis of trends; the analysis of policy; and the publication and dissemination of statistics and analytical work.

13. By integrating knowledge of patterns and trends in both the supply of and the demand for drugs, the core programme contributes to the development of effective drug control policies and instruments at international, regional and national levels, and acts as a central clearing house for information on global drug trends. The integrated database on the supply of and demand for illicit drugs (or Database for Estimates and Long-term Trends Analysis (DELTA)) is used to establish annual UNDCP estimates of the extent of illicit drug cultivation, production, trafficking and consumption, as well as to feed a range of further analytical work, such as the series of situation profiles, and publications, such as the annual *Global Illicit Drug Trends*. Apart from regular updating, DELTA will be expanded in five areas: (a) results of the ongoing data-matching project in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and of the project on seizure data conducted with the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization); (b) historical data on drug production; (c) new data on the extent of consumption from the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP); (d) new cultivation data from the illicit crops monitoring programme; and (e) new data on prices, purity and average quantities of drugs consumed, in order to provide more detailed and concrete analyses of illicit drug flows.

14. The goal of the policy analysis component of the programme is to further strengthen the link between data and situation analysis and policy-making. Beyond

the traditional methods of programme and project evaluation, there is a need to develop new techniques in the field of drug control to facilitate the assessment of the impact and cost-effectiveness of drug policies. Given the transnational dimensions of several elements of the drug problem, it is important to pursue such work beyond national or regional frameworks and to promote its extension to developing countries. In that context, UNDCP has an important role to play.

15. Building on the data and information produced under the trend analysis component of the programme, and making extensive use of international cooperation with institutions and experts engaged in complementary work, the policy analysis component of the programme will initially concentrate on the following three main elements: (a) the systematization of cross-sectoral analysis of the impact and cost-effectiveness of current policies; (b) the development of methodologies to integrate the dynamic dimensions of drug markets into policy analysis; and (c) the systematization of the evidence base, in terms of knowledge, best practice and evaluation, for policy formulation. The knowledge gained will culminate in the delivery of substantive and authoritative papers and publications dealing with illegal drugs, and in their wide circulation to universities and libraries throughout the world, as well as to Governments and international organizations working in the field of drug control.

16. The main external factors that could influence overall implementation are the timely submission of, the rate of response to, and the quality of the data provided in the annual reports questionnaire, which is the principal source of the unique set of UNDCP data.

(d) Results

17. Outcome: a comprehensive and balanced overview of the world drug problem for a broad general audience through the biennial *World Drug Report*.

18. Outcome: a comprehensive statistical picture of the evolution of the global illicit drug situation for use by national drug control authorities, international agencies and experts through the annual *Global Illicit Drug Trends*.

19. Outcome: better understanding on the part of experts, scholars and Governments of the changing drug situation through the *Bulletin on Narcotics*.

20. Objectively verifiable indicators: for each of the three above-mentioned results, the number and character of references to the relevant publication in the media, in the scientific literature, in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in other international forums, as well as the number of hits on the relevant part of the web site of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP).

(e) Budget and funding

21. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.9 million. Table 2 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. In addition, approximately $850,000 in resources are provided under the regular budget of the United Nations to support activities described in the programme.

Table 2

Programme on policy and trend analysis: budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic areas	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	1 200	--	600	600	**1 200**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	720	--	--	720	**720**
Total	**1 920**	**--**	**600**	**1 320**	**1 920**

3. Core programme on demand reduction

(a) Situation analysis

22. In the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2, annex), the importance of demand reduction approaches as part of a comprehensive global response to the abuse of drugs was reiterated. In the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex), also adopted at the twentieth special session, the challenge of developing effective responses was confronted. One fundamental issue was that evidence-based programmes were required that were informed by a "regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems ...", and that such assessments should be conducted "using similar definitions, indicators and procedures". UNDCP has a recognized role to play in assisting Member States in developing the sustainable capacity to conduct assessments of their drug abuse situation and to encourage the adoption of methodologically sound and harmonized indicators and measures.

23. The Political Declaration also established goals for Member States to set up, by 2003, new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes, in line with the Guiding Principles and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex), and to achieve significant and measurable results in the field of drug demand reduction by 2008. UNDCP has been specifically entrusted with the task of providing Member States with guidance and assistance, at their request, in the development and implementation of national demand reduction policies, strategies and programmes, which should cover all areas of prevention, from discouraging initial use to reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse, and which should focus on groups most at risk and populations with special needs, including children and youth and women.

(b) Objectives

24. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To establish a permanent and reliable global system for Member States to assess the magnitude of and trends in the abuse of illicit drugs at the country, regional and global level (GAP is designed to meet that objective);

(b) To enhance the capacity of Member States to formulate effective demand reduction policies, strategies and programmes against drug abuse.

(c) Strategy

25. GAP is structured around one global support programme and nine regional subprogrammes (for central and south-west Asia, south Asia, east and south-east Asia, central and eastern Europe and the Russian Federation, Latin America, the Caribbean, north Africa and the Middle East, west and central Africa, and east and southern Africa). Work is conducted in selected countries to support the establishment of national systems and regional epidemiological networks are also supported. UNDCP efforts during the biennium 2002-2003 will be based on the following core principles: providing support for human networks; developing standardized measures; being sensitive to local needs and conditions; working in partnership both with national Governments and with other appropriate local, regional and international bodies; and serving as a repository of information that is relevant and of practical utility for policy formation.

26. GAP is technically supported from UNDCP headquarters. That facilitates the adoption of a common approach and allows the work to be integrated with other mandated activities to develop harmonized global measures and to provide Member States with an annual report on the world drug abuse situation. Having improved data on patterns and trends in drug abuse is also important for reviewing the progress that has been made with respect to the goals and target dates set forth in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session. GAP is specifically configured to help build up the database by assisting Member States in meeting their reporting obligations. An analysis of information needs and resources will be conducted in each participating country in partnership with local experts. The most important external factor that can inhibit the work of the programme concerns the extent to which Member States are willing to support the work and to accept the need for investment to that end. The success of multidisciplinary expert networks depends on the willingness of agencies concerned with different aspects of the collection of demand reduction data to work together. Similarly, encouraging the adoption of standardized measures requires cooperation, since it may be necessary to modify existing practices.

27. In pursuit of the objective defined in paragraph 3 (b) above, the core programme will focus its efforts on the development of an internationally recognized body of knowledge, based on evidence and experience, concerning what works and what constitutes promising approaches in drug abuse prevention, in treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, and in prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug abusers. The knowledge base will cover both developed and developing countries. Efforts will also be directed towards dissemination of information to Member States. The UNDCP programme of work will draw on experiences gleaned from demand reduction initiatives at the national, regional and subregional levels, as well as from its global initiatives. Particular focus will be placed on the development of technical resource networks in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and on the production of guides and materials to support effective prevention and treatment initiatives in the field. The networks will aim at providing, facilitating and improving access to updated and practical technical information and support in the use of contemporary techniques of and approaches to drug abuse

prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. In particular, UNDCP, in partnership with both developed and developing countries, will contribute to supporting the development of the human and organizational capacity necessary for sustainable prevention and treatment systems by drawing on the expertise existing in a broad range of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society organizations, including leading institutions providing, or conducting research in, prevention and treatment worldwide. By establishing partnerships with such institutions, UNDCP will have access to ongoing support and advice from leading experts, and to resource materials, which can in turn be provided to Member States requesting assistance. UNDCP will also be engaged in an active dialogue with other organizations within the United Nations system (including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO)) in order to elicit their support for, and involvement (where appropriate) in, the UNDCP programme of work, and also to promote the mainstreaming of demand reduction initiatives into the ongoing programmes of those agencies. Significant external factors that may affect the ability of UNDCP to carry out its work programme include the readiness of Member States: (a) to reach consensus on what constitutes principles of effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation among various target groups; (b) to develop new and enhanced demand reduction policies, strategies and programmes; and (c) to provide timely quality information on progress made in reaching the above-mentioned goals and target dates.

28. At regular intervals, a committee of external technical experts will evaluate the progress made by GAP and suggest modifications to improve the overall impact of the initiative. Each of the projects (global initiatives) currently being managed by the UNDCP Demand Reduction Section will be subject to an internal and external evaluation.

(d) Results

29. Outcome: methodological development and agreement on harmonized indicators. Objectively verifiable indicators: finalization and production of an epidemiological tool kit; production of research reports from assessments conducted with the support of the programme.

30. Outcome: development of and support for epidemiological networks where they are absent and support for the development of existing networks. Objectively verifiable indicators: epidemiological networks established in each region; strategic plans developed for a minimum of eight countries per region; training of technical experts.

31. Outcome: improved and more comparable information on drug abuse problems. Objectively verifiable indicators: quantity and quality of submissions of the annual reports questionnaire; implementation of measures detailed in the strategic plans; number of specific data collection projects.

32. Outcome: consensus reached with representatives from the United Nations system and civil society agencies on what constitutes effective prevention, especially among groups at risk, and the design of treatment responses based on

needs assessment and evaluation results. Objectively verifiable indicators: acceptance and use by States of various guidelines and resource materials leading to an increase in the number of States adopting new or enhanced demand reduction and treatment and rehabilitation plans and strategies, incorporating action by public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities and civil society, in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan for its implementation; an increase in the number of States implementing treatment programmes designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation.

(e) Budget and funding

33. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.9 million. Table 3 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. In addition to the above, approximately $702,000 in resources are provided under the regular budget of the United Nations to support activities described in the programme.

Table 3
Programme on demand reduction: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	1 854	--	--	1 854	**1 854**
Total	**1 854**	**--**	**--**	**1 854**	**1 854**

4. Core programme on supply reduction

(a) Subprogramme on monitoring illicit cultivation and supporting national alternative development programmes

(i) Situation analysis

34. Governments need comprehensive up-to-date data and information on the nature and extent of illicit cultivation worldwide to enable them to formulate effective strategies and countermeasures to meet the target dates set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The United Nations is uniquely placed to coordinate efforts in this field and was thus asked by Member States to support the establishment of an international network for monitoring the cultivation of illicit crops, to establish a databank and to report annually to Governments on the current world situation, as well as to provide technical assistance to national monitoring systems. Further, Governments need to identify best practice regarding what does and does not work in alternative development and in efforts to eliminate illicit crops. Filling those gaps in information and knowledge need to take place at both the national and international levels.

(ii) Objectives

35. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To enable the international community to monitor the evolution and extent of illicit cultivation;

(b) To make available to Member States information and knowledge on effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to eliminate illicit crops.

(iii) Strategy

36. UNDCP will continue to operate its illicit crops monitoring programme with the aim of compiling reliable and internationally comparable data for use by Member States. Equipment, training, supervision and development of applications for data compilation and analysis will continue to be provided to support the further development of national mechanisms to monitor illicit crops. At the global level, support provided under the core programme on supply reduction will also contribute to the coordination of the international network and to the compatibility of the various methodologies used and data collected. In order to facilitate the access to modern surveying methods, in particular to satellite-based technology, UNDCP has established a partnership with the European Space Agency. The complementary core programme on scientific support will also contribute to improving the accuracy of methods to assess the yield of illicit narcotic crops.

37. Alternative development is a principal component of the UNDCP strategy to support the international community to eliminate illicit crops. Advice and technical assistance is provided to improve and strengthen existing processes and to implement new and innovative alternative development programmes at national and regional level. Specific information is contained in the description of the UNDCP programmes to eliminate illicit crops at the country level discussed in subsequent sections of the present document. Global activities also focus on the identification, analysis and development of best practices, in particular through harvesting knowledge from the extensive UNDCP portfolio of alternative projects and through thematic evaluations. The subprogramme will support the work of national programmes to eliminate illicit crops. Special attention will be paid to issues such as gender mainstreaming, the role of community organizations and participation, monitoring and impact evaluation. In that regard, close partnerships have been established with a number of international organizations and government agencies working in the field of alternative development.

38. Cultivation of illicit narcotic crops often occurs in troubled areas where security issues can hamper the implementation of survey activities at the ground level. The combination of various techniques (such as remote sensing) can help to minimize the potential impact of that factor. Further, international development organizations and financial institutions are often reluctant to engage themselves in alternative development activities, since illicit crop cultivation often takes place in difficult and isolated areas that may not be under (full) control of the Government. Provision of high-quality technical information on tested approaches and best practices should help to convince those agencies to become involved in alternative development.

(iv) Results

39. Outcome: establishment and maintenance of effective national programmes that use a harmonized system to monitor illicit crops. Objectively verifiable indicators: existence of functioning national illicit crop monitoring programmes.

40. Outcome: increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of reliable and timely data, information and analysis on the nature and extent of illicit cultivation worldwide. Objectively verifiable indicators: technical materials, such as manuals, brochures and data, disseminated to competent national authorities, international organizations and other institutions.

41. Outcome: increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of reliable information on effective approaches and methodologies for alternative development and other measures to eliminate illicit crops. Objectively verifiable indicators: technical materials, such as manuals, brochures and data, disseminated to competent national authorities, international organizations and other institutions; and acceptance and integration into development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices advocated by UNDCP in alternative development.

(b) Subprogramme on suppression of illicit drug trafficking

(i) Situation analysis

42. In order to meet the targets set at the twentieth special session, all Governments need to keep abreast of current developments and international trends in the illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors. That requires collaboration among a range of actors, including Governments, Interpol, the World Customs Organization and regional organizations such as the European Police Office (Europol). Data and information not only need to be gathered, but also subjected to quality checks, reconciliation and analysis. A key part of the international body of data on illicit trafficking is derived from the annual reports questionnaire. Governments can take more effective action if they are kept abreast of current information on countermeasures, strategies and policies of proven effectiveness in the field of drug law enforcement. Common approaches to training using modern technologies provide real possibilities for greater efficiency. Finally, coordination of drug law enforcement initiatives at the multilateral, bilateral and regional levels are needed to ensure complementarity of action, as well as to avoid duplication and waste of resources.

(ii) Objectives

43. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To ensure the availability to Governments of useful and reliable data, information and analysis on the nature of and patterns and trends in illicit drug trafficking;

(b) To support law enforcement initiatives at the subregional and country level through the identification and dissemination of information and knowledge on effective countermeasures.

(iii) Strategy

44. In the specialized area of the collection and analysis of data on international drug control, UNDCP acts as an international focal point for analysis, especially the identification of recent trends and likely future developments. Close collaboration in this area takes place with Interpol and the World Customs Organization. One of the key sources of information is part III of the annual reports questionnaire. In response to a request by the Commission in March 2001, part III has been revised and improved and will be presented to the Commission for approval.

45. To support country-level law enforcement initiatives, training is key. Of particular significance is the development of a new UNDCP initiative to provide computer based-training for law enforcement. This product has the potential to train large numbers of law enforcement personnel in a cost-effective manner and will greatly assist in strengthening law enforcement measures. A strategy has been designed to capitalize on this successful product—which was developed by UNDCP during the biennium 2000-2001—by introducing it into UNDCP programmes in various countries and regions.

46. A key component necessary to tackle the drug problem and organized crime successfully is the establishment of effective criminal intelligence systems. UNDCP will therefore place emphasis on promoting the concept of intelligence-led policing. Further initiatives to introduce intelligence-led law enforcement into other UNDCP programmes will be actively promoted during the biennium 2002-2003.

47. In addition to the provision of drug law enforcement technical assistance by UNDCP, many other international initiatives also take place on a bilateral or regional basis. Of major concern is the fact that a significant number of those international efforts are undertaken with minimal or no coordination. This can result in duplication of effort and the risk that advice, training and equipment are delivered in a piecemeal and less than cost-effective manner. In order to minimize such problems in the future, work to establish a new and comprehensive database of law enforcement initiatives has begun. Apart from recording details of all UNDCP law enforcement initiatives, efforts will be made to include in the database details of other initiatives made on a bilateral or regional basis. The database will be available for reference not only at UNDCP headquarters and the field level, but also to Member States, regional organizations and agencies that carry out law enforcement assistance programmes.

48. Initiatives related to the above-mentioned priority areas will be undertaken through close cooperation between UNDCP headquarters and those operating at the country level. Such cooperation includes the use of resource networks of UNDCP law enforcement advisers and other technical experts in all regions of the world. Close contacts have been developed with a broad range of law enforcement agencies and counterpart scientific institutions. Law enforcement contacts include Europol, Interpol and the World Customs Organization.

(iv) Results

49. Outcome: enhanced ability of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to establish drug control policies through the availability of high-quality annual reports on global production and trafficking trends. Objectively verifiable indicator: comments

of Member States on biannual seizure reports and on guidelines and technical papers.

50. Outcome: collaboration among law enforcement training providers improved at the national and international levels. Objectively verifiable indicator: acceptance and integration into development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices in law enforcement advocated by UNDCP.

51. Outcome: better coordination of technical cooperation in drug law enforcement. Objectively verifiable indicators: amount of data fed into the coordination database; frequency of government queries of database.

(v) Budget and funding

52. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the core programme on supply reduction results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $520,000. Table 4 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. In addition, approximately $450,000 in resources are provided under the regular budget of the United Nations to support activities described in the programme.

Table 4
Programme on supply reduction: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Elimination of illicit crops	100	--	50	50	**100**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	420	--	50	370	**420**
Total	**520**	**--**	**100**	**420**	**520**

5. Core programme on scientific and technical support

(a) Situation analysis

53. The dynamics of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, most recently exemplified by the surge in illicit manufacture and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, present major challenges for law enforcement, judicial and health authorities, and to drug-testing laboratories worldwide.

54. National authorities need to ensure the availability of adequate laboratory and human resources to properly identify seized materials and provide scientific evidence for use in court, without which clandestine operators cannot be successfully prosecuted. They also need to provide scientific support to enhance law enforcement activities to counter increased illicit drug production, manufacture and trafficking. For example, enforcement officials must be able to recognize the different drugs encountered, and the precursors used in illicit processing and manufacture; they also must have access to, and be trained to use, tools for the rapid identification of those substances. Finally, there is a growing need for more accurate

means to measure the scope and extent of, for example, illicit drug cultivation and production, providing critical information for the development of alternative development programmes and related crop eradication activities.

55. Reliable information on the drugs available on the illicit market, the quality of those drugs and health risks can only be generated by comprehensive analysis of the actual substances being used. That is especially important in the context of so-called early warning systems established to quickly identify new or developing drug abuse trends. At the same time, court-directed treatment and rehabilitation programmes, for which there is growing interest, require close monitoring of compliance if effective incentives and sanctions are to be applied to participants. Similar close monitoring of compliance is required of patients at drug treatment centres to ensure that those patients remain drug-free.

56. Maintenance of a database on precursors is considered by the International Narcotics Control Board to be an essential tool to monitor the worldwide manufacture of drugs and trade in chemicals that could be diverted to illicit manufacture.

57. Under the international drug control conventions, Governments are required to exercise control over certain drugs and precursors, including those used for licit medical and scientific purposes. Control is exercised specifically over the movement, manufacture and consumption of such drugs. In implementing those controls, Governments are required to monitor an increasingly complex set of national and international transactions. Computerized data, information storage and retrieval and communications technology offer opportunities for better control.

(b) Objectives

58. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To provide technical assistance, services and tools aimed at strengthening the capacity of Governments to detect and analyse drugs and precursors, to measure the extent of illicit drug production and manufacture and to eliminate illicit cultivation and trafficking of drugs;

(b) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] article 12, dealing with precursors;

(c) To assist national Governments in the daily control of licit drugs at both the national and international levels, and facilitate the exchange of information between different competent authorities and between Governments and UNDCP and the Board.

(c) Strategy

59. The programme will develop, set and provide scientific and procedural standards in support of international drug control for use by national forensic and toxicology laboratories, law enforcement, justice, and health and regulatory authorities. The programme will provide essential scientific and technical support services to national authorities, and in particular to drug-testing laboratories, either directly or through UNDCP national, subregional or regional projects. The programme will address both supply and demand reduction issues, and include

research and the development of tools for strengthening the national capacity to prevent or limit the supply and abuse of illicit drugs, and for standard-setting and the collection and dissemination of data. By providing appropriate scientific advice and guidance, the core programme will also play an important role in supporting technical cooperation at the country level, as well as with the Board and WHO, and with regional and international organizations such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). To achieve its objective, the core programme will: (a) facilitate the strengthening of operational capacity and promote improvement in the performance of national drug- and precursor-testing laboratories; (b) facilitate the introduction of greater harmonization and standardization of working practices; (c) assist in strengthening the operational capacity of national law enforcement agencies to counter illicit drug production, manufacture and trafficking; (d) provide technical assistance to enable countries to embark on profiling activities in support of operational intelligence gathering to identify trends in the trafficking of drugs and precursors; (e) extend the knowledge base on the clandestine production, manufacture, trafficking and abuse of drugs, especially synthetic drugs. Technical assistance provided by the UNDCP Scientific Section, and the core functions that it maintains, will continue to aim at ensuring: compliance with mandated functions; application of best practice; best use of resources and funding; consistency of approach; meaningful evaluation of results; global application of experience; and accountability.

60. The programme also includes maintenance of the database on precursors compiled for the Board by the Secretariat.

61. UNDCP will work to expand the use of and support for the National Database System (NDS) during the biennium 2002-2003. It will support the implementation of three regional support facilities to assist Member States in their daily NDS activities, from both the technical and substantive points of view. Training will cover both national and international drug control, understanding of questionnaires and forms, and support in establishing effective networks between various sectors and authorities within countries. To fulfil the requirement for efficient electronic communication between Governments and UNDCP, UNDCP will develop an interface between NDS and its internal information system.

62. A full thematic evaluation of the programme of activities of the Scientific Section was carried out in 1997. A programme evaluation proposed for the second year of the biennium 2002-2003 is under consideration. An independent evaluation of NDS was conducted during the second half of 2001.

(d) Results

63. Outcome: enhanced operational capacity of laboratories and Member States in the area of drug testing, including improved quality of analytical reports and laboratory expertise used in courts of law; and performance of national laboratories at internationally accepted standards. Objectively verifiable indicators: materials and equipment, including reference drug and chemical standards, made available; manuals on recommended methods, technical data sheets and guidelines prepared and disseminated; knowledge and professional skills of laboratory personnel enhanced; and network of laboratories established, including links between laboratories, law enforcement and judicial and health authorities.

64. Outcome: increased number of drug-testing laboratories using standardized methods and working practices for drug testing; improved performance in drug analysis to support activities of law enforcement and health authorities; and improved quality and reliability of evidence for use in court. Objectively verifiable indicators: active worldwide participation in the UNDCP international quality assurance programme and the international collaborative exercises; quality of laboratory performance assessed; weaknesses and problems identified; recommendations for quality assurance procedures distributed and applied.

65. Outcome: improved access to, and use of, tests for the rapid field detection of drugs and precursors. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of seizures of substances proven to be illicit drugs; test kits developed, disseminated and used by law enforcement and laboratories; ability of enforcement personnel to use test kits correctly and to recognize different drug classes.

66. Outcome: increased capacity for drug and precursor impurity profiling and characterization. Objectively verifiable indicators: network of laboratories and links between laboratories and law enforcement further developed; new profiling methods investigated and evaluated for selected amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors; staff of key laboratories trained and methods and guidelines made available and used; collection of reference samples and analytical data established and maintained.

67. Outcome: objective and internationally accepted yield assessment methods (for coca leaf and opium poppy) used routinely in field surveys. Objectively verifiable indicators: guidelines for yield assessment of narcotic crops available and applied at national level; yield studies and surveys completed, evaluated and verified; drug samples collected and analysed; results made available to national Governments.

68. Outcome: improved knowledge of clandestine production, manufacture, trafficking and abuse of drugs, especially synthetic drugs. Objectively verifiable indicators: sharing of information by drug-testing laboratories on seizures of drugs and precursors and on illicit laboratories; guidelines on the collection of quality data used by national laboratories; reliable data on trends made available to Member States; scientific literature database maintained and further developed.

69. Outcome: useful and reliable data and information on precursors made available to the Board. Objectively verifiable indicator: feedback from members of the Board and national authorities on the usefulness of the database.

70. Outcome: enhanced licit drug control capacity at national level. Objectively verifiable indicators: NDS used by national competent authorities for most of their national operations in licit drug control; government views on the effectiveness of NDS expressed at NDS user group meetings held periodically; government support, financially and through cooperation, to regional support facilities.

71. Outcome: standardization of information standards for licit control through computerization. Objectively verifiable indicators: volume of data and information transferred successfully using NDS and assessed by a technical survey.

72. Outcome: introduction of electronic means for gathering supply and demand information and data for the purpose of statistical analysis to support decision-making at the national level and reporting to the Commission through the annual

reports questionnaire. Objectively verifiable indicators: amount and quality of information and data reported to UNDCP by electronic means using NDS; satisfaction expressed by Governments at NDS user group meetings and in the Commission.

(e) Budget and funding

73. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial programme budget for 2002-2003 of approximately $1.1 million. Table 5 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $471,000 in laboratory activities could be implemented during the biennium. An additional $2 million is further required to continue to implement the NDS project during the biennium 2002-2003. The latter amounts, however, have not been included in the present budget estimate. Also, approximately $1.1 million in resources provided under the regular budget of the United Nations for support activities described in the programme.

Table 5
Programme on scientific and technical support: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	1 057.3	-	300	757.3	**1 057.3**
Total	**1 057.3**	**--**	**300**	**757.3**	**1 057.3**

6. Global Programme against Money Laundering

(a) Situation analysis

74. The Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML) was established in 1997 in response to a mandate arising from the 1988 Convention under which Member States were required to criminalize money-laundering related to the proceeds of illicit trafficking in drugs and to put legal frameworks in place to facilitate the identification, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime. The role of GPML was strengthened by the Political Declaration and the measures countering money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D of 10 June 1998) adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, under which Member States were called upon to put a number of specific measures in place, in particular with reference to the activities of financial institutions. ODCCP was specifically requested to continue its work within the framework of GPML. Under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I, of 15 November 2000), the definition of money-laundering will be expanded to include the proceeds of all serious crime and legal force will be given to a number of issues addressed in the Political Declaration. Those issues include the requirement to adopt legal and administrative

measures to regulate financial activities and to facilitate the detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering.

75. Member States need to establish legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from serious crimes and to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute money-laundering. They also need to establish effective financial and regulatory regimes to deny criminals and their illicit funds access to national and international financial systems. They further need to implement law enforcement measures to provide tools against money-laundering criminals, including their extradition, as well as effective information-sharing mechanisms.

(b) Objective

76. The objective is to strengthen the ability of Member States to fight money-laundering and to assist them in depriving persons of the proceeds of their criminal activity.

(c) Strategy

77. GPML continues to fulfil its mandate principally through technical cooperation and research. Technical cooperation will focus on assisting legal, financial and law enforcement authorities in developing the necessary infrastructure to fight money-laundering. Specific initiatives are built around awareness-raising, institution-building and training. The research activity will continue to focus on work that adds to the body of information on contemporary issues relevant to money-laundering, the maintenance and improvement of relevant databases, the analysis of data on specific aspects of money-laundering and the provision of logistic support for technical cooperation activities at the country level. GPML will seek to ensure that Member States create legal frameworks and administrative machinery required to give effect to relevant money-laundering provisions contained in the 1988 Convention and generally to meet accepted international anti-money-laundering standards. It will also seek to ensure that Member States introduce the measures highlighted in the Political Declaration and the measures countering money-laundering adopted at the twentieth special session.

78. GPML will continue to provide the following principal types of assistance to Member States: initiatives to raise levels of awareness among key persons in Member States, in both the Government and financial sectors, about money-laundering, its potential negative impact on an economy and the measures necessary to combat it; assistance in drafting and reviewing money-laundering legislation and legislative amendments; developing and updating model legislation on money-laundering and proceeds of crime, in coordination with the UNDCP Legal Assistance Programme; assistance in establishing institutional machinery required to give effect to the legislation, in particular the development of financial intelligence units in the context of the GPML working relationship with the Egmont Group; training for legal, judicial, law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities, as well as for relevant private sector officials, to enhance their capacity to undertake their respective roles within an anti-money-laundering infrastructure; databases and analysis of information that can be used by Member States and organizations involved in the fight against money-laundering; developing and maintaining strategic relationships with the International Monetary Fund, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, the Caribbean Financial Action Task

Force, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe Select Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures, the Financial Action Task Force, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Interpol. In so doing, GPML will broaden the range and diversity of resources on which it can draw to assist in undertaking its work and avoid duplication in the delivery of technical assistance.

79. GPML will focus its attention on Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, and will develop a number of initiatives with the UNDCP/ODCCP regional offices in Barbados, Nigeria, Senegal and Thailand.

80. GPML will produce studies on various aspects of money-laundering and manage a web site, the International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) and the associated Anti Money Laundering International Database (AMLID) on behalf of a number of international organizations involved in the fight against money-laundering.

81. GPML will continue to work in conjunction with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in particular to devise ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers, as well as repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin.

82. Money-laundering is a dynamic field, frequently subject to changes in techniques, technology, jurisprudence and policy approaches (both at the national and international level). Activities of GPML will naturally continue to be structured, and altered as necessary, to take account of current circumstances and thus to remain responsive to the changing needs of Member States and the international community.

83. External factors that can impact the work of GPML include initiatives undertaken by other multilateral organizations. The level of political commitment to implement necessary measures at the national level and the effectiveness of the public sector in implementing changes are also important variables. So too is the responsiveness of the private sector, in particular that of financial institutions and providers of professional services.

84. GPML will be subject to an external evaluation during the biennium to assess outcomes and impact.

(d) Results

85. Outcome: an increased level of awareness among public and private sector officials on key issues and developments related to money-laundering. Objectively verifiable indicators: references made in public statements and newspaper articles; comments by readers (internal and external) of the reports, studies and other information materials prepared by GPML.

86. Outcome: an increased number of countries with a legal and institutional anti-money-laundering infrastructure that meets international standards. Objectively verifiable indicators: the completion of new or amended legislation related to money-laundering; establishment of financial intelligence units that meet the functional requirements established by the Egmont Group; improvements made in other anti-money-laundering institutional structures.

87. Outcome: upgraded technical skills of persons in the judicial, law enforcement, financial and regulatory sectors. Objectively verifiable indicators: replies to evaluation questionnaires and other comments by participants in training workshops and conferences, as well as feedback from the recipients of advisory services.

88. Outcome: increased regional coordination of anti-money-laundering activities. Objectively verifiable indicator: development of anti-money-laundering initiatives among regional groups that GPML has assisted.

89. Outcome: increased quantity and quality of money-laundering-related information and analyses. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased use of the IMoLIN web site; increased feedback from users of research papers and other research outputs.

(e) Budget and funding

90. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the proposed biennial budget for 2002-2003 by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources totalling $1.3 million. GPML has the capacity to implement additional activities totalling $1.3 million should more funding become available. That amount has not been included in the current budget estimate. In addition, resources of $194,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations support activities described in the Programme.

Table 6
Programme on money-laundering: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	1 315	--	400	915	**1 315**
Total	**1 315**	**--**	**400**	**915**	**1 315**

7. Legal Assistance Programme

(a) Situation analysis

91. By 2000, 12 years after the entry into force of the 1988 Convention, the majority of the States Members of the United Nations had become parties to the three major international drug control conventions. While that was a significant achievement, it was not yet the universal adherence repeatedly called for by the General Assembly.

92. In many countries, prosecution of drug offenders still disproportionally targets small users or user-dealers. Similarly, in many countries, major drug criminals are still not prosecuted successfully, nor is their criminal wealth fully traced and confiscated under law—two key objectives of the conventions. Casework in international mutual legal assistance is still slow and not always as useful as it could be. Despite the number of States parties to the conventions, effective implementation remains the main weakness. Experience shows that ineffective

implementation is due mainly to the fact that many of the parties still have insufficient domestic legislation, infrastructure and resources (trained human or financial) to effectively implement the conventions.

(b) Objective

93. The objective is to assist priority countries in establishing adequate and functional legal frameworks and to implement the international drug control conventions effectively.

(c) Strategy

94. The Legal Assistance Programme will accomplish its objective by targeting assistance to: (a) countries along the main trafficking routes (for drugs, precursors and money-laundering), where the country itself requests assistance, and in particular where evaluations by UNDCP or other reputable bodies show important gaps or shortfalls in legislation or implementation; and (b) requesting countries needing legal assistance to meet the judicial cooperation goals and targets set for 2003 and 2008. Wherever possible, projects will be developed as part of country and regional programmes to meet needs requiring more intensive and sustained support.

95. Legal advisers in the Legal Assistance Programme based at headquarters and at the field level will work in close collaboration with: (a) national practitioners; (b) external intergovernmental partners such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), CICAD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Eurojust, the European Commission, Europol, Interpol and the Southern African Development Community (SADC); (c) international associations of judges, prosecutors and related professions; and (d) counterparts in ODCCP (at headquarters and in the field), in particular from GPML and the global programmes against corruption and trafficking in persons.

96. The Legal Assistance Programme includes four main groups of activities: (a) helping to draft and adopt new, and to upgrade existing, drug-related laws; (b) provision of training for those implementing the new laws, in particular judges and prosecutors, and conducting expert working groups to revise model legislation and training materials; (c) strengthening international judicial cooperation between States, in particular those with different legal traditions; and (d) identifying best operational practice in key areas of convention implementation such as asset forfeiture, mutual legal assistance, extradition, maritime cooperation and sentencing practices, for example, in cases involving drug treatment courts.

(d) Results

97. Outcome: an increased number of countries with a legal and institutional drug control infrastructure that meets international standards. Objectively verifiable indicators: ratification of the conventions by States not yet parties; completion of legislation related to drug control; improvements made in infrastructure for domestic and international drug control based on expert analysis.

98. Outcome: upgraded technical skills of persons in the legal/judicial and regulatory sectors. Objectively verifiable indicators: replies to evaluation questionnaires and other comments by the participants in training workshops and

conferences, as well as feedback from the recipients of advisory services; increased prosecution of key traffickers and successes in the forfeiting of criminal profits in domestic and international cases in States receiving assistance, as reported in the annual reports questionnaires.

99. Outcome: increased regional and international cooperation in judicial activities. Objectively verifiable indicators: development of mutual legal assistance among regional groups receiving cooperation from the Legal Assistance Programme; establishment of central authorities for mutual legal assistance; reduction of international casework problems due to the diversity of national criminal procedures.

(e) Budget and funding

100. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the Legal Assistance Programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.2 million. Table 7 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. In addition, approximately $845,000 in resources are provided under the regular budget of the United Nations to support activities described in the Programme.

Table 7
Legal Assistance Programme: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	1 220	--	--	1 220	**1 220**
Total	**1 220**	**--**	**--**	**1 220**	**1 220**

B. Africa

1. Africa-wide programme

(a) Situation analysis

101. Africa is affected by growing drug trafficking and abuse. Cannabis cultivation and abuse are growing throughout Africa, and illicit trafficking and consumption of psychotropic substances, cocaine and heroin pose new threats to several countries, notably major trade areas in southern, east and west Africa. Prevalence rates for African cannabis abuse are among the highest in the world. Some countries report heroin or cocaine prevalence rates close to those globally assessed. Injecting drug use is a problem in north African countries, and could become an additional HIV/AIDS factor for specific risk groups.

102. Drug trafficking through Africa is organized by African and foreign groups. They cooperate at intraregional and international levels and also engage in other forms of organized crime, including the illicit trade in firearms, stolen vehicles and precious stones, and money-laundering. Prevailing conflicts and poverty in several countries fuel the trafficking of human beings within and beyond Africa. Children

are transported to other African regions for child labour, and an increasing number of women end up in prostitution, mainly in western countries.

(b) Objective

103. The objective is to foster African ownership of, and participation in, the development of integrated drug control policies and programmes and to mobilize political commitment for increased African action.

(c) Strategy

104. The information and communication deficit on drugs and related issues in Africa is one of the critical factors that have been impeding proper policy-making and, ultimately, action programmes that are integral parts of larger development packages. In response, the Africa-wide programme aims at overcoming the severe lack of data and knowledge. Its main function is to prepare for, and support, the development of high-quality programme interventions at regional and country level that fully address the different drug control scenarios and needs in the African regions. The programme has been in operation since 1998 and is currently the smallest, in volume, in Africa. It contains five ongoing projects in the areas of demand reduction, suppression of illicit trafficking, and drug control policy-making and advocacy. Some of the projects are to be expanded as funds become available. While each project follows its own strategy and implementation arrangements, all provide a mix of international expert and advisory functions with either full- or part-time local experts serving in, and eventually absorbing, expert functions. The programme is largely UNDCP-executed.

105. UNDCP and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) co-execute the project that has created the OAU focal unit for drugs. As OAU is moving towards an African union, with its secretariat and budget being reorganized accordingly, African Governments are expected to second national experts to this unit and absorb its operational costs. The UNDCP role can then shift to supporting specific Africa-wide OAU activities, in particular the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the drug units of ECOWAS, OAU, SADC and other regional bodies.

106. Ongoing demand reduction and law enforcement projects provide temporary expertise in the areas of programme development and implementation, creation of improved local information, data and analysis, and the development of local African expert networks in key regions. In demand reduction, a new initiative financed by UNAIDS will provide an action plan for increased United Nations system action against drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, and aims at incorporating gender mainstreaming measures into regional demand reduction projects. In law enforcement, expertise will be provided to African counterparts by a new, field-based law enforcement expert for Africa who will also absorb project management functions for related UNDCP projects. These include the joint UNDCP-Universal Postal Union Africa-wide project against drug trafficking and money-laundering through the mail and postal systems, and the expansion of ongoing sea and land border control projects and law enforcement training initiatives under the programmes for southern, east and west Africa.

107. Ongoing projects have built-in provisions for at least one end-of-project evaluation. Those of a pilot nature, like the OAU project or the development of local demand reduction expert networks, also contain mid-term monitoring meetings and evaluation. Three project evaluations are scheduled for 2002-2003.

(d) Results

108. Outcome: OAU drug unit strengthened and OAU database on drug control experts and training institutions operational. Objectively verifiable indicators: quantity and quality of data, level of inputs and queries to database, or frequency of database use (in 2002); focal point upgraded in unit/office; African experts seconded to unit; OAU budget for unit established (in 2003).

109. Outcome: improved communication on, and monitoring of, drug control action plans at policy level. Objectively verifiable indicators: cooperation arrangements between ECOWAS, OAU and SADC established; Governments have access to policy guidance from regional drug units (in 2003).

110. Outcome: availability of local expertise for growing demand reduction programme portfolio that is linked to HIV/AIDS. Objectively verifiable indicators: two local expert networks (15 members each) operating; number of experts trained (in 2002); number of demand reduction and HIV/AIDS projects; number of African experts serving in the projects (in 2003).

111. Outcome: analysis of main drug trafficking routes and related problems in Africa for consolidated law enforcement programme portfolio in Africa. Objectively verifiable indicators: analytical reports on main trends and patterns in each African region published (in 2002); availability of computerized system for African counterparts (in 2003).

112. Outcome: coordinated law enforcement training approach for Africa. Objectively verifiable indicators: dedicated African training centres for areas requiring special expertise utilized by African Governments and donors (in 2003); number of training courses held by African training institutions; level of cooperation between African training centres assessed by number of joint initiatives.

(e) Budget and funding

113. The Africa-wide programme covers the period 1998-2003 with a total budget of $2.6 million. On the basis of assessed needs and funding likelihood, the 2002-2003 biennial budget for activities is $1.4 million. Table 8 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 8
Africa-wide programme: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	166	--	--	166	**166**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	489	--	--	489	**489**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	696	--	100	596	**696**
Total	**1 351**	**--**	**100**	**1 251**	**1 351**

2. West Africa and Nigeria programme

(a) Situation analysis

114. Illicit drug trafficking and related organized crime led mainly by Nigerian groups remains the key problem in the subregion. International drug-trafficking routes lead through Nigeria, including its northern territory, but all coastal countries with major ports in the region now serve as transit points for heroin and cocaine. North African cannabis and psychotropic substances mainly from European sources are trafficked through the region in combined sea, air and land routes. Other organized crime, money-laundering and the trafficking of human beings are closely linked to the drugs trade and the political and economic situation in west Africa. Nigeria remains the principal source of cannabis for local consumption and illicit trafficking to other regions.

115. The increasing availability of illicit drugs has prompted quantitative and qualitative local drug abuse changes. Nigeria, which saw growing abuse of heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances during the 1980s and 1990s, reported a stabilization of the abuse situation in 1999. But several neighbouring countries report moderate to large increases in drug abuse, including abuse of cocaine and heroin. Eight of 16 west African countries report injecting drug abuse, but only Ghana, Mauritania and Nigeria have reported HIV among injecting drug users. In Nigeria, a recent study concluded that injecting drug use as the mode of intake is actually more prevalent than previously assumed. Growing drug abuse by children and youth is of concern in several conflict-shaken countries in the region.

(b) Objective

116. The objective is to prevent the spread of drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking and related organized crime through a coordinated action package in and around Nigeria.

(c) Strategy

117. Two mutually supportive programmes are being implemented in west Africa. Given the magnitude of drug control and related problems and the existence of a

national master plan, a national programme is being developed with Nigeria. Regional drug control dimensions are covered by the west African component.

118. The Nigeria programme supports the expansion of demand reduction action, including the creation of prevention and counselling outreach programmes for risk groups, such as street children and commercial sex workers, and projects combining drug abuse with HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Treatment and rehabilitation services of government institutions and non-governmental organizations will also be improved. UNDCP plans to build on considerable government investments in the upgrading of the Jos Training Academy and support the development of best training practices so as to improve national training and assist the Academy in becoming a regional training capacity for west Africa. But additional funding is required to launch this initiative. Drug control assistance will be complemented by new projects undertaken by the Centre for International Crime Prevention against corruption and trafficking in human beings.

119. For west Africa, regional demand reduction interventions operate at two levels. New data gathered on the extent and patterns of drug abuse in key countries provide the basis for education and prevention activities for youth and vulnerable groups to be implemented in, inter alia, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. In line with national priorities established by nine countries under the previous African Anti-drug Programme of the European Commission, UNDCP will support national demand reduction action contained in those action plans. New projects will incorporate gender mainstreaming measures, in particular those that relate to joint drug abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention activities, as women and the female youth are major risk groups.

120. The ECOWAS secretariat in Abuja is cooperating with ODCCP in new activities against money-laundering, organized crime and other areas. In order to achieve full programme ownership by west African counterparts, ECOWAS needs to become a repository for local drug control information and expertise and, over time, absorb programme implementation and management functions. Therefore, as additional funds become available, UNDCP plans to strengthen the regional drug unit.

121. The UNDCP Legal Assistance Programme and GPML supplement country and regional projects. The location of the secretariat of the ECOWAS Regional Task Force against Money Laundering in Senegal and the planned west African regional GAP component, to be opened in Dakar in 2003 if sufficient funds can be secured, will ensure complementarity of national, regional and global activities. UNDCP work in Nigeria and west Africa requires close coordination with the assistance of several bilateral donors.

122. External factors affect UNDCP work in west and central Africa more than in other African regions. Conflicts in several countries, lack of political stability and the still vulnerable democratization process in Nigeria have affected both the ability of UNDCP to implement projects and the absorptive capacities of Governments. Furthermore, a considerable increase in funding would be required to boost programme delivery.

123. The progress under both programmes will be subject to mid-term evaluations by late 2003 if sufficient programme components are then under implementation. Major activities, including the Jos Training Academy and the regional demand

reduction project in west Africa, will be evaluated at the end of each phase. Two end-of-project evaluations are scheduled during 2002-2003.

(d) Results

124. Outcome: drug abuse preventive education in national curricula in Cape Verde, Gambia and Senegal. Objectively verifiable indicators: availability and quality of training modules; number of teachers and community workers trained and pupils and out-of-school youth reached; number of drug counsellors in youth centres (in 2003).

125. Outcome: prevention and counselling centres in Nigeria and two other west African countries for vulnerable groups, including HIV/AIDS patients. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of social workers trained (in 2003); increase in client referral; expert assessment of quality of services provided; increase in number of voluntary drug tests (in 2003).

126. Outcome: community-based treatment and rehabilitation centres in Nigeria. Objectively verifiable indicators: six centres in Nigeria operational; number of clients of centres; expert assessments of quality of services (in 2003).

127. Outcome: drug abuse situation and specific requirements assessed in at least four west African countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: availability of in-depth assessment reports; increase in quantity and quality of national reports to UNDCP (in 2003).

(e) Budget and funding

128. Both subprogrammes were planned to be implemented over the period 2000-2004, with a notional budget of about $15 million. Nevertheless, the situation in the region, coupled with severe shortfalls in resources and funding, led UNDCP to delay the full launching of both. Only individual components, for which funding and local implementation capacities could be secured, are ongoing. Several activities are in the pipeline for 2002-2003 and need to be developed as funding becomes available. In this situation, and on the basis of current funding prospects, the programme budgets for 2002-2003 are moderately set at $2.3 million for west Africa and $860,000 for Nigeria. Tables 9 and 10 provide a breakdown of the budgets by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and special- and general-purpose resources. Should additional funding of $1.5 million for Nigeria and $1.1 million for west Africa be secured in time, UNDCP could launch its planned regional training activities with Nigeria, the required support to the ECOWAS regional drug unit and a subregional initiative to strengthen the main land and sea borders in and around Nigeria during 2002-2003. Those activities are currently not included in the budget.

Table 9
West Africa programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	16.0	--	--	16.0	**16.0**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	767.2	1 387.0	--	2 154.2	**2 154.2**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	168.0	--	--	168.0	**168.0**
Total	**951.2**	**1 387.0**	**--**	**2 338.2**	**2 338.2**

Table 10
Nigeria programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	460	400	--	860	**860**
Total	**460**	**400**	**--**	**860**	**860**

3. East Africa programme

(a) Situation analysis

129. In addition to growing local cultivation and abuse of cannabis, east African countries are affected by illicit trafficking of psychotropic substances and heroin. The number of east African nationals arrested for heroin trafficking at the Karachi airport in Pakistan, and at African or European airports, is increasing. Illicit trafficking of methaqualone and amphetamines from Asia is conducted via commercial sea routes, as evidenced by several seizures in ports of the region. The conflict situation in the Great Lakes region contributes to increasing drug trafficking and related crime, as well as to growing drug abuse among the displaced and the armed forces. Cannabis and khat are the main substances of abuse. During the mid-1990s, Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania reported increases in the abuse of heroin and opiates. Mauritius has the highest reported prevalence rate for opiate abuse in Africa. Individual reports suggest cocaine abuse within pockets of the population in the region. Injecting drug use as a mode of intake has been reported by almost all east African countries.

(b) Objective

130. The objective is to strengthen the involvement of non-governmental organizations and civil society in the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and to improve drug abuse monitoring and control capacities in east Africa.

(c) Strategy

131. The programme is to provide the framework for UNDCP cooperation with the East African Community (EAC) and national counterparts in drug control and related matters, including HIV/AIDS, corruption and judicial integrity. Current UNDCP interventions are conducted mainly at regional level, involving several or all east African countries. They include components aimed at developing local expertise and networks in specialized areas, including drug abuse, demand reduction, control measures and legal cooperation.

132. In demand reduction, building on achievements of previous projects with non-governmental organizations, UNDCP currently assists such organizations in expanding programmes of outreach to drug abusers and risk groups, and aims at improving the cooperation and communication between government institutions and civil society in demand reduction. Regional interventions are supplemented by the Africa-wide project creating local expert networks, for which east Africa serves as the pilot, and by the epidemiological work undertaken by the global assessment programme for southern and east Africa. Both larger interventions will strengthen the information and knowledge base in east Africa and improve the design and implementation of new demand reduction action.

133. East Africa is also the African pilot site for the creation of regulatory systems and mechanisms to monitor the movement of licit drugs and prevent their diversion to illicit markets. The project will be expanded from the initial four countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to the entire region. Other action in the control sector includes the finalization of the successful seaports project with the World Customs Organization and the creation of a regional law enforcement information and assessment forum bringing together port control units, regional intelligence liaison offices and drug investigation units of east and southern Africa. For full regional participation in the legal assistance initiative for SADC and east African countries, UNDCP will seek to mobilize cooperation with at least one justice college in east Africa.

134. All major programme components are UNDCP-executed, in partnership with specialized agencies where called for, as with the World Customs Organization for customs enforcement, and WHO and the secretariat of the Board for licit drug control. Legal expertise from project experts based in Pretoria supports the programme, as do Vienna-based demand reduction experts.

135. Ongoing projects have built-in provisions for at least one end-of-project evaluation. The legal assistance project and the licit drug control project are subject to mid-term evaluations, both to be conducted in 2003. Four project evaluations are scheduled for the biennium 2002-2003.

(d) Results

136. Outcome: increased drug interdiction and investigative capacities at key ports of entry (Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania). Objectively verifiable indicators: number and amount of drug seizures; number and success of international investigations; government budgets and working arrangements; operations of joint units established (in 2002).

137. Outcome: drug abuse situation and specific requirements assessed in at least five east African countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: availability of in-depth assessment reports; increase in the quantity and quality of national reports on drug abuse to UNDCP (in 2002).

138. Outcome: mobilization of local expertise for stronger demand reduction action. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of local experts active in network; number of new project ideas and proposals presented; increase in national demand reduction initiatives (in 2002).

139. Outcome: drug abuse prevention and counselling services available to clients and risk groups. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of counsellors and social workers trained; number and quality of non-governmental organizations active in prevention (in 2003).

140. Outcome: licit control systems and monitoring mechanisms in at least five countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: quantity and quality of reports and estimates supplied to the Board; reports of Board missions and meetings; number of suspicious cases stopped and reported (in 2003).

141. Outcome: regional drug control action plan and implementation arrangements for east Africa. Objectively verifiable indicators: adoption of regional action plan by EAC; regional and national drug control coordination; bodies established and operational; dedicated budget lines for drug control in EAC and government budgets (in 2003).

(e) Budget and funding

142. The regional programme for east Africa will cover the period 2001-2005. Key programme components with a total volume of $4.9 million are ongoing, but others need to be developed and integrated into a comprehensive regional programme document in the biennium 2002-2003. Current estimates for the full programme budget until 2005 stand at above $8 million. On the basis of assessed priority needs and current funding prospects for east Africa, the biennial budget for the programme for 2002-2003 is set at $2 million. Table 11 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 11
East Africa programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	182	--	1	181	**182**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	636	--	--	636	**636**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	1 240	--	138	1 102	**1 240**
Total	**2 058**	**--**	**139**	**1 919**	**2 058**

4. Southern Africa programme

(a) Situation analysis

143. Drug trafficking in southern Africa has manifested itself, with the end of apartheid and the upsurge of international trade, at an alarming pace. Many criminal gangs involving several nationalities operate in drug trafficking and other forms of cross-border crime. Nigerian residents play a dominant role and cooperate with local groups and syndicates from other continents. Drug trafficking goes hand in hand with other organized crime, including the large-scale smuggling of firearms and stolen vehicles and related money-laundering. Cocaine trafficking from mainly Brazilian ports is increasing, and South Africa alone accounted for about 85 per cent of all cocaine seizures in Africa in 1998 and 1999. Seizures made in Angola and Mozambique evidence the increasing use of other coastal countries in the region. Trafficking and local production of methaqualone and the cultivation and trafficking of cannabis for local abuse continue.

144. Growing cocaine abuse has been reported by Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whereas South Africa and Zimbabwe report a stabilization of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, which had been growing since the early 1990s. Drug abuse by injecting drug users has been reported by six southern African countries, but is apparently confined to pockets of the population. Angola, South Africa and Zambia have reported HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users.

(b) Objective

145. The objective is to reduce the level of illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and rapidly growing drug abuse through the development of integrated policies, action plans and technical capacities in key countries.

(c) Strategy

146. The regional programme will focus on the interdiction of illicit drug trafficking and other organized crime, as well as the development of improved drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation capacities in key countries. Programme interventions will have a strong national focus on South Africa, which can also take

on a leading role, including the provision of assistance, in the region. The main programme components have been identified together with partners in the region, and, as also agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding between ODCCP and SADC signed in 1999, drug-related priorities in the region include corruption and organized crime. In addition to the SADC programme financed by the European Union, UNDCP cooperates closely with bilateral donors maintaining major drug-related assistance programmes in southern Africa.

147. Several programme components are conducted at country level, in particular those aimed at supporting national policy-making, adoption of adequate drug control, organized crime and money-laundering legislation and improving national control capacities, that is demand reduction action. These are complemented by a set of regional projects that aim at fostering regional and international cooperation in, for example, the legal and law enforcement sectors and improving the interdiction results in key areas of illicit trafficking and organized crime. The UNDCP Legal Assistance Programme and GPML provide direct support to this regional programme. Legal and money-laundering expertise is provided to national offices, and expert inputs are delivered to workshops and in assessments conducted in the context of SADC.

148. GAP for southern and east Africa has been providing essential data and information on the drug abuse situation and requirements as of 2001. The information originating from GAP, coupled with rapid assessments conducted under some country-level projects, form the basis for the development of targeted and focused new demand reduction projects in the biennium 2002-2003. In that process, lessons learned from the ongoing treatment and rehabilitation centre project in South Africa, currently the largest national demand reduction project in Africa, will also be used.

149. Most projects are executed by UNDCP, and in areas requiring special expertise, co-execution arrangements exist with partners such as the World Customs Organization. Two regional projects on legal cooperation and the creation of port control units in southern and east Africa are fully coordinated with project activities in east Africa. This joint management will also be applied to a land-border control project for four southern and one east African country starting in 2002.

150. Ongoing projects have built-in provisions for at least one end-of-project evaluation, and major projects like the legal assistance, treatment centres and land-border control projects also include mid-term evaluations. A mid-term evaluation of the regional programme is foreseen, but not before 2004. At least four project evaluations will be carried out in the biennium 2002-2003.

(d) Results

151. Outcome: regional network of SADC legal experts established and legal training capacity built. Objectively verifiable indicators: 400 judges, prosecutors and magistrates trained; standard training modules built into curricula of Pretoria and Harare justice colleges; pool of regional trainers available (in 2003).

152. Outcome: drug-trafficking interdiction and investigation capacities at key seaports. Objectively verifiable indicators: two new port units established and trained; increase in the number of major seizures and cases prosecuted (in 2002);

government budgets and working arrangements established for the operation of joint units (in 2003).

153. Outcome: adequate land-border control systems and operations to facilitate subregional law enforcement cooperation around South Africa. Objectively verifiable indicators: letter of agreement with Governments on joint control systems; operational standards and practices established at three land border crossings; higher interdiction rates for drug trafficking and other cross-border crime (in 2003).

154. Outcome: community-based treatment and rehabilitation centres available for clients and models developed for replication in the region. Objectively verifiable indicators: eight centres in South Africa operational; number of clients of centres; number of job opportunities created; expert assessments of quality of services (in 2003).

155. Outcome: drug abuse situation and specific requirements assessed in at least five southern African countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: availability of in-depth assessment reports; increase in quantity and quality of reports to UNDCP (in 2003).

156. Outcome: national drug legislation, coordination and technical capacities built in Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland. Objectively verifiable indicators: new legislation adopted in two countries; 100 law enforcement officers trained (in 2002).

(e) Budget and funding

157. The regional programme for southern Africa will cover the period 2001-2005. Several key programme components, with a total volume of over $8 million, are ongoing, but others need to be developed and integrated into a comprehensive regional programme document in the biennium 2002-2003. Current estimates for the full programme budget until 2005 stand at $14 million.

158. On the basis of assessed needs and funding prospects, the 2002-2003 biennial budget for activities under this regional programme is set at $4.4 million. Table 12 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 12
Regional programme for southern Africa: budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	1 012	--	17	995	**1 012**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	450	--	--	450	**450**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 903	--	--	2 903	**2 903**
Total	**4 365**	**--**	**17**	**4 348**	**4 365**

5. North Africa programme

(a) Situation analysis

159. Cannabis is the main drug of concern in north Africa, with Morocco being the main local source. Algeria, Egypt and Morocco register significant seizures of cannabis herb and resin originating locally or from other sources and destined either for local consumption or European destinations. North Africa is affected by the transiting of heroin and cocaine, re-routed from west or southern African transit points, to Europe, and by the diversion of licit drugs into illicit channels. The amount of heroin and cocaine trafficked into north Africa for local consumption appears to be increasing, in particular in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco. Illicit drug trafficking from and around Morocco goes hand in hand with other organized crime. Money-laundering and the trafficking of human beings, conducted in cooperation between north African and European criminal networks, are growing problems.

160. Most countries report increasing drug abuse, with cannabis, heroin and stimulants as the main drugs of abuse. Intravenous drug use has been reported by all north African countries. HIV/AIDS related to intravenous drug use has been reported for Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

(b) Objective

161. The objective is to establish a cooperation framework involving north African Governments and other concerned Governments in a balanced supply reduction, demand reduction and law enforcement programme in north Africa.

(c) Strategy

162. In order to effect lasting drug control changes in north Africa, the cannabis issue and related organized crime extending to the region and neighbouring European countries need to be addressed, and a framework for cooperation needs to be established to allow the coordinated and effective utilization of north African and bilateral resources and expertise. Thus, the UNDCP role in north Africa is that of providing the expertise and catalytic activities to effect changes in national drug control policies and programmes, seek increased funding and cost-sharing from Governments in the region, and act as catalyst between north African Governments, bilateral donors and the United Nations system for increased support and funding of supply and demand reduction action.

163. The planned project in Morocco, to be implemented in line with available funding, and the ongoing major project with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya both exemplify the UNDCP approach. The Moroccan project aims at integrating measurable targets for cannabis elimination into the National Development Programme for the Northern Region, and at developing a strong set of national and regional control measures that are to accompany this revised development programme. The project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, fully financed by the Libyan Government, will add new policy, with legal, licit control and demand reduction components, to a drug control approach previously focused on law enforcement. UNDCP plans to develop similar projects with government co-financing in other north African countries, and to build on results of national demand reduction projects in Egypt. In support thereof, a regional component of GAP for north Africa, implemented together with the Pompidou Group of the

Council of Europe, will provide the required baseline data on drug abuse and related requirements in the region, and lead to the creation of a drug abuse information system for north Africa.

164. UNDCP execution remains the preferred execution modality for components under this evolving programme. National execution will be negotiated in those cases where Governments make their resources and expertise available for regional or Africa-wide purposes, such as the offer of Egypt to utilize the Anti-Narcotics General Administration and its experts for training in Africa. Technical support for project implementation is provided by the Vienna-based units in demand reduction and, as of 2002, by a GAP epidemiological adviser to be based in Cairo. For the Morocco project, the Agence du Nord will host a UNDCP project expert and facilitate frequent expert missions from the global illicit crops monitoring programme and GPML.

165. Subject to the project's being implemented within the planned time-frame, evaluations for Morocco and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are scheduled for late 2003.

(d) Results

166. Outcome: cannabis assessment methodology for Morocco agreed upon and first surveys conducted. Objectively verifiable indicator: availability of reports and quality data (in 2002).

167. Outcome: national action programme against drug trafficking and organized crime in Morocco. Objectively verifiable indicators: progress in changes of national legislation; adoption of revised northern development programme; initial results of eradication and law enforcement action (in 2003).

168. Outcome: drug abuse situation and needs and relation to HIV/AIDS assessed in at least three countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: availability and quality of assessment reports; number of local epidemiologists trained; increase in the quality of reports to UNDCP (in 2003).

169. Outcome: adequate legal framework and operational structures for drug control and demand reduction in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Objectively verifiable indicators: new national laws adopted; computerized system for licit control in place; Tagura Treatment Centre functional; number of personnel trained (in 2003).

(e) Budget and funding

170. The regional programme will cover the period 2001-2005. Given the plans for the region and the resulting approach to developing a framework supporting increased resource allocations by north African Governments and bilateral assistance, current UNDCP budget estimates for the full programme until 2005 are about $7 million. Key programmes are ongoing or will start during 2002. The biennial programme budget for 2002-2003 is set at $3.7 million. Table 13 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 13
North Africa programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	2 476	--	--	2 476	**2 476**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	489	431	--	920	**920**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	320	--	320	--	**320**
Total	**3 285**	**431**	**320**	**3 396**	**3 716**

C. Central and eastern Europe, west and central Asia and the Near and Middle East

1. Russian Federation and Belarus programme

(a) Situation analysis

171. The Russian Federation faces large-scale problems with illicit drug trafficking. Over the last decade the number of registered drug users increased by almost seven times. By the end of 2000, the total number of drug abusers registered by substance abuse centres increased to 451,603. The number of heroin addicts has increased 2.8 times in the past year, thus making up 28.5 per cent of the total number of drug users. The overall share of drug abusers consuming opiates has reached 65 per cent. Fuelled by risk-taking behaviour (sharing of syringes) among injecting drug users, the Russian Federation faces a severe outbreak of an HIV epidemic. Registered cases in the Russian Federation were 129,261 by the end of June 2001, which is almost a twelvefold increase since 1998 (10,972).

172. Although there have been positive developments in increasing control at borders with central Asian States, supply reduction needs further technical assistance. The Government of the Russian Federation also prioritizes the development of data collection for consistent baseline information on drug abuse patterns and trends.

(b) Objective

173. The objective is to support the Government of the Russian Federation and civil society in strengthening the capacities to deliver effective responses in the fields of drug control and organized crime at national and regional levels.

(c) Strategy

174. The programme is in line with the ongoing preparation of the federal programme entitled "Comprehensive measures against drug abuse and drug trafficking for 2002-2004". UNDCP will work closely with the Government in its efforts in prevention and reduction of drug abuse. At the same time, it is essential to

make permanent the positive achievements in the field of drug control, and to further strengthen the inter-agency and international cooperation in fighting drug abuse and drug trafficking. The UNDCP programme for the Russian Federation for 2002-2005 comprises six programmatic interventions. The first two programme components support the suppression of drug trafficking through capacity-building, upgrading training for law enforcement and providing technical assistance to law enforcement agencies fighting drug trafficking. Three components support prevention and reduction of drug abuse through: assistance to the development of a national system for monitoring the drug abuse situation; increasing capacities to develop and implement drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and plans; and enhancing public awareness of the negative health and socio-economic implications of the drug problem and related crime problems. The projects will work in line with GAP. The programme puts special emphasis on the rapidly increasing HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Russian Federation, and provides Government and civil society with access to new techniques and services in HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users.

175. UNDCP will seek strategic and operational linkages with national and international entities addressing poverty reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention in the Russian Federation, and will continue participating actively in the finalization and launching of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The programme will continue collaborating with the signatories of the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in drug control between five central Asian States and UNDCP, and will work in line with the regional plan of action adopted at a meeting of the "Six plus Two" group in New York in September 2000. Close interaction is envisioned also with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, and with several organizations within the United Nations system, in particular UNAIDS, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and WHO.

176. The UNDCP programme in the Russian Federation will be subject to periodical programme and project monitoring and external evaluation exercises.

(d) Results

177. Outcome: increased drug enforcement capacities of national law enforcement agencies (domestic trafficking). Objectively verifiable indicators: high quality of professional training of law enforcement officers in the Commonwealth of Independent States; increase in seizures of drugs and dismantling of organized criminal groups.

178. Outcome: increased drug interdiction capacity on Russian borders. Objectively verifiable indicators: increase in or stabilization of drug seizures; database established on drug trafficking and organized crime; inter-agency units functioning in specific regions; number of joint operations with foreign law enforcement agencies.

179. Outcome: a national system for monitoring of the drug abuse situation and negative social implications of drug abuse. Objectively verifiable indicator: monitoring system established for drug abuse, drug trafficking and organized crime.

180. Outcome: increased national capacity to develop and implement drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and plans. Objectively verifiable indicators: a national network of interregional pilot centres for new prevention methods and managerial models established; rehabilitation centres for young drug abusers created.

181. Outcome: enhanced public awareness of the negative health and socio-economic implications of the drug problem and related crime problems. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of media campaigns with drug prevention component; number of publications; reports and studies on public awareness of harmful effects of drug abuse.

182. Outcome: slowing down the pandemic of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users in critical regions. Objectively verifiable indicators: increase in availability of modern services for HIV-infected drug users; availability of stationary services, providing information, education and counselling for injecting drug users.

(e) Budget and funding

183. The Russian Federation and Belarus programme covers the years 2002-2005 with a total budget of approximately $4.3 million. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.6 million. Table 14 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities, and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $1,450,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium 2002-2003. Those amounts have not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 14
Russian Federation and Belarus programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	342.2	880.5	50.0	1 172.7	**1 222.7**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	--	370.7	--	370.7	**370.7**
Total	**342.2**	**1 251.2**	**50.0**	**1 543.4**	**1 593.4**

2. Central and eastern Europe programme

(a) Situation analysis

184. The central and eastern European countries face increasing problems associated with the traffic and transit of illicit drugs, as well as with the rise in local drug abuse. In the 1990s, most countries in the region experienced an increase in drug (mostly heroin) transit. Criminality has also increased in terms of both the number of drug-related offences committed and the number of drug-trafficking groups and networks originating from south-eastern Europe and from the Balkan

region. In addition, criminal groups in the member States of the European Union have diverted their trafficking routes through the central and eastern European countries. In recent years, the peace process in the territory of the former Yugoslavia has led to a revival of the traditional Balkan route. Drug-trafficking activities were disturbed again in 1999, due to the war in Kosovo; yet with the current process of normalization, it can be assumed that this route is being revitalized once again.

185. Central and eastern Europe continues to be a transit region for cannabis destined for the member States of the European Union. Studies show that cannabis is the most widely used drug in the central European countries and evidence suggests that there has been a noticeable increase not only in the illegal traffic, but also in the cultivation of cannabis in the region. The transit role of the region in cocaine trafficking developed further in 2000. There is also the danger of a growing popularity of synthetic drugs among the young, with associated violence among the large number of juveniles involved with criminal groups that traffic in and sell drugs. Illegal laboratories have been dismantled in almost all of the countries in the region.

186. In the process of enlargement of the European Union under the pre-accession strategy, the candidate countries adjusted or reoriented their drug control actions towards adoption of the European Union norms in the drug field. Efforts are being made by the countries concerned to adapt their legislation to meet the European Union standards.

187. Despite the fact that the necessary legal and institutional frameworks in most of the central and eastern European countries are in place, the overall capacities to implement effectively the adopted measures, as well as the allocated resources, remain limited. The effectiveness of policy implementation is impaired by the operational shortcomings of the national coordination mechanisms and weaknesses in regional cooperation. In most of the countries, this affects the capacity of the institutions concerned to tackle the problem and constrains their ability to participate effectively in international cooperation measures.

(b) Objective

188. The objectives are to support the central and eastern European countries in developing effective drug policies and measures, to foster cooperation among them to counter the supply of and illicit trafficking in drugs, and to reduce illicit demand.

(c) Strategy

189. UNDCP will continue to work to organize cross-border cooperation in various areas of drug law enforcement, by promoting professional networks and the establishment of mutual trust and cooperation between institutions. UNDCP programmes are being designed in close contact with both recipient countries and interested donors and are focused on key drug control issues. The programme will emphasize sustainable institution-building based on best practices in administration, management and operational aspects. They also address technical support elements including: computerized systems for criminal intelligence analysis; surveillance teams; national systems for registration and use of informants; computer-based training for law enforcement and customs officers; strengthening international

precursor control efforts; strengthening national demand reduction capacities; and improving public awareness.

(d) Results

190. Outcome: criminal intelligence networks established. Objectively verifiable indicators: database on drug trafficking and organized crime; increased seizures of drugs; identification of criminal groups and activities; joint operations with law enforcement agencies of other countries.

191. Outcome: national monitoring systems for drug abuse. Objectively verifiable indicators: reports of drug abuse assessments available; epidemiological networks established; training courses introduced; EMCDDA connections established.

192. Outcome: increased national capacities to develop and implement drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and strategies. Objectively verifiable indicators: establishment of national networks and centres for the development and introduction of new prevention methods and managerial models; rehabilitation centres available for young drug abusers.

193. Outcome: enhanced public awareness of the socio-economic implications of the drug problem and related crime problems. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of media campaigns with drug prevention components; number of references in the media.

194. Outcome: HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users. Objectively verifiable indicators: launching of media campaigns with drug prevention components; services for HIV-infected drug users; availability of services providing information, education and counselling for injecting drug users.

(e) Budget and funding

195. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.7 million. Table 15 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $400,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 15

Central and eastern Europe programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	22.5	92.9	--	115.4	**115.4**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	99.6	240.0	--	339.6	**339.6**

Thematic area	Activities		Resources		Total
	Ongoing	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	250.0	974.8	--	1 224.8	**1 224.8**
Total	**372.1**	**1 307.7**	**--**	**1 679.8**	**1 679.8**

3. Afghanistan programme

(a) Situation analysis

196. Preliminary findings of the UNDCP annual opium poppy survey in Afghanistan, as well as the findings of the assessment mission of donors to Afghanistan in the second quarter of 2001, suggest that the ban on opium poppy cultivation issued by the Taliban in July 2000 was effectively implemented in 2001. At its mid-term review in Islamabad on 8 June 2001, the Afghanistan Support Group noted that the ban imposed by the Taliban authorities on opium poppy cultivation had been implemented for the time being, and concluded that such a measure was a major development in the fight against illicit drugs not only in Afghanistan but also worldwide. At the same time, it expressed concern about the issues of existing stockpiles of opium on Afghan territory and illicit drug trafficking. The opium poppy ban has resulted in additional hardship for many small farmers, in particular sharecroppers and itinerant workers. Indebtedness is high and, having been deprived of a major source of income, many are unable to repay their debts. Large numbers of people are also becoming internally displaced, seeking refuge in other countries or enlisting in the conflicts in Afghanistan or elsewhere.

(b) Objective

197. The objective is to sustain the opium poppy ban in Afghanistan, while assisting the affected populations in building up sustainable alternative livelihoods.

(c) Strategy

198. Swift and decisive action is necessary to ensure that the risk of a reversal of the very positive development of the apparent massive reduction in opium poppy cultivation be averted. Measures needed to begin well in advance of the next planting season in October 2001, and members of the Afghanistan Support Group noted that additional funding may be required. In July 2001, the Office of the United Nations Coordinator in Islamabad submitted to the Afghanistan Support Group a package of possible projects addressing the urgent needs of former opium-poppy-growing farmers and labourers.

199. Considering the accumulated experience of UNDCP in working in Afghanistan, UNDCP advocacy and monitoring roles will be essential, and the availability of its expertise in the former opium-poppy-growing districts will be important for agencies delivering assistance. In view of this, the main aim of UNDCP in 2002-2003 will be to contribute to sustaining the opium poppy ban through the continued monitoring of the extent of opium poppy cultivation in the country and the provision of advice and guidance to agencies delivering assistance

to the affected areas. To perform those tasks, UNDCP has developed three projects: the annual opium poppy survey; drug control mainstreaming within aid programmes for Afghanistan; and a short-term assistance project to sustain the opium poppy ban in Nangarhar province. The latter project targets small landholders and the landless who have mainly been affected by the opium poppy ban. The project is implemented in close collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Similar projects are proposed to be designed depending on the funding available, and implemented in other parts of Afghanistan where the opium poppy has previously been cultivated. Special attention would need to be paid to Helmand province, which accounted for approximately 50 per cent of the total land under opium poppy cultivation in 2000. While contributing to the overall objective of sustaining the opium poppy ban, all interventions will also promote humanitarian and human rights goals.

200. The success of the UNDCP programme for Afghanistan is conditioned by the maintenance of the opium poppy ban by the Taliban, as well as a suitably secure and stable political situation in the country, which appeared at significant risk in October 2001.

(d) Results

201. Outcome: mechanism for mainstreaming drug control and cooperation for development assistance to Afghanistan. Objectively verifiable indicators: alternative development expert recruited; number of projects aimed at sustaining the opium poppy ban launched by other agencies; database on the drug control situation in Afghanistan established; studies on drug-related issues in Afghanistan conducted and published.

202. Outcome: production of the annual opium poppy survey of Afghanistan. Objectively verifiable indicators: opium poppy survey report published annually; number of surveyors and survey coordinators to implement the survey recruited and trained; survey cited by Governments and press accounts.

203. Outcome: household food security enhanced in 10 former opium-poppy-growing districts in Nangarhar province. Objectively verifiable indicators: amount of improved seeds and fertilizers provided to farmers in target districts; number of persons participating in the food-for-work scheme; monitoring reports on food security.

(e) Budget and funding

204. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $3 million. Table 16 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $1 million in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 16
Afghanistan programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	--	320	--	320	**320**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	226	--	--	226	**226**
Elimination of illicit crops	750	1 750	--	2 500	**2 500**
Total	**976**	**2 070**	**--**	**3 046**	**3 046**

4. Central Asia programme

(a) Situation analysis

205. The transition that the five central Asian States, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, have been going through since independence, acquired in 1991, has brought with it significant challenges, such as increased poverty and deprivation, unemployment, increased drug abuse, increased corruption and crime (including drug trafficking) and, in an extreme case, as in Tajikistan, civil strife. While there is hardly any opium poppy cultivation taking place in central Asia, the main concern in the area of drug cultivation and production is the possibility that the anticipated drastic decrease in opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2001 will trigger a significant increase in opium poppy cultivation in central Asia (the so-called balloon effect). Central Asia is encountering a dramatic increase in trafficking of drugs (heroin and opium) originating in neighbouring Afghanistan, and, at the same time, has become a target for trafficking of precursors used in the illicit manufacturing of drugs. The bulk of the drugs is destined for the Russian Federation, some other States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States of America. The increasing availability of drugs has not only fuelled a rapidly escalating demand for drugs in central Asia, with—what is considered to be the most serious drug abuse trend in recent years in the region—a rapid increase in injecting drug use with alarming implications for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Indeed, injecting drug use is the predominant mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in central Asia. The drug control situation warrants continuous monitoring both within and outside the region, particularly in and around Afghanistan.

(b) Objective

206. The objective of the programme is to strengthen the capacities of central Asia to deliver effective responses in the field of drug control at national and regional levels.

(c) Strategy

207. The programme is intended to benefit the national security situation and in general to contribute to a sound and healthy development of the region. It is also expected to contribute to containing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The objective and strategy of the programme are in line with national policies, priorities, plans and needs, as well as with the policies and priorities reflected in regional and international drug control agreements involving all or some of the central Asian States, such as the memorandum of understanding signed on 1 May 1996. It is also in line with Commission resolution 44/12, entitled "Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in Central Asia".

208. The programme provides capacity-building support addressing the areas of drug trafficking, precursor control and drug demand reduction. The programme is focused, first of all, on country-level capacity-building, which, in turn, will serve as a building block for the enhancement of regional and international cooperation. The generation of data and provision of support to establish systems for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data are common issues and will be addressed in all three areas of the programme. That is critical to the preparation of national and regional strategies. Other areas of intervention include: (a) collaboration and coordination among concerned agencies and entities within each State, that is, those with mandates related to drug control; (b) establishment or improvements of systems and procedures at national level, for example, in the areas of inter-agency collaboration, precursor control, the judiciary and mutual legal assistance; where relevant, the national systems are envisaged eventually to be linked at the regional level and will be prepared in a harmonized manner with that in mind; (c) capacity and skills enhancement in areas such as investigations, precursor control, the judiciary, mutual legal assistance and extradition, drug-testing (forensic laboratories) and training; and (d) support to the upgrading and harmonization of legislation and related administrative regulations in line with international standards and norms. The programme will develop a comprehensive drug demand reduction strategy based on the ongoing efforts to generate reliable data on the extent of drug abuse in central Asia and on existing capacities to deal with the related issues. It is envisaged that the programme will incorporate additional support in this area, once the demand reduction strategy is available. Key examples of regional cooperation pursued by the programme strategy in the areas of drug trafficking and precursor control include: controlled delivery operations; cross-border collaboration among drug law enforcement agencies; exchange of information and coordination of actions between the countries of the region; harmonization of legislation; and mutual legal assistance and extradition.

209. It is the core of the programme strategy to pursue the establishment of partnerships and secure the active involvement of and collaboration with other multilateral agencies, bilateral entities (including donors) and civil society in drawing up and implementating projects under the programme, through, inter alia, UNDAF. That includes synergies between the activities of UNDCP and those of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in particular in the area of organized crime, and with other entities working in areas of direct relevance to the programme, such as the European Union. Moreover, the programme will be carried out in full coordination with relevant national and regional activities, and with other ODCCP global programmes in areas such as drug demand reduction, crop

monitoring, legal assistance and money-laundering. Gender mainstreaming will be pursued as an essential cross-cutting issue in the preparation and implementation of projects under the programme.

210. The success of the programme depends on a number of external factors outside the control of the project management but within the control of Governments, such as: the adoption of required legislation and issuance of related administrative regulations; the designation of competent authorities where needed (for example, in relation to precursor control and mutual legal assistance); and the adoption of required systems and procedures for analysis, sharing and exchange of information in the areas addressed by the programme, such as precursor control.

211. The programme will be subject to external evaluation in accordance with established UNDCP policy. This will include external evaluations of individual projects in line with established criteria. It will also include periodic evaluation of the design, implementation, outcomes and impact of the programme as a whole.

(d) Results

212. Outcome: a draft comprehensive demand reduction strategy and plan for central Asia. Objectively verifiable indicator: a draft comprehensive demand reduction strategy and plan for central Asia that has been submitted to the five Governments for approval.

213. Outcome: strengthened investigative capacities of selected drug control bodies. Objectively verifiable indicators: an increase in the amount of drugs seized; an increase in the number of arrests made in drug-trafficking cases; an increase in the number of drug-trafficking organizations dismantled.

214. Outcome: enhanced enforcement measures in drug-trafficking bottlenecks at national level. Objectively verifiable indicators: an increase in the amount of drugs seized at drug-trafficking bottlenecks; coordination of interceptions along the border and investigative efforts within the country.

215. Outcome: enhanced precursor control capacities. Objectively verifiable indicators: precursor control mechanisms identified; an increased number of seizures of precursor chemicals.

216. Outcome: improved cooperation and coordination among law enforcement bodies at national level. Objectively verifiable indicators: national-level inter-agency drug control cooperation agreements concluded; establishment of systems and procedures for the sharing and exchange of information; increased number of joint drug control operations; increased number of drug-trafficking organizations dismantled.

217. Outcome: strengthened regional cooperation among drug control bodies. Objectively verifiable indicators: conclusion of regional-level inter-agency drug control cooperation agreements on the conduct of joint operations, the exchange of information etc.; increased number of joint drug control operations; increased number of controlled delivery operations in the region and beyond; increased number of drug-trafficking organizations dismantled.

(e) Budget and funding

218. The central Asia programme covers the years 2002-2005 with a total budget of approximately $19 million. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $5.3 million. Table 17 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $2.4 million in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 17
Central Asia programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	574.0	--	--	574.0	**574.0**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	205.8	--	--	205.8	**205.8**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	3 459.2	1 009.4	756.6	3 712.0	**4 468.6**
Total	**4 239.0**	**1 009.4**	**756.6**	**4 491.8**	**5 248.4**

5. Islamic Republic of Iran programme

(a) Situation analysis

219. The emergence in the early 1980s of Afghanistan as the world's leading opium poppy producer resulted in the transformation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran into the preferred transit corridor for narcotics from Afghanistan to European markets. Despite the fact that Iranian law enforcement agencies seize vast quantities of opium, morphine and heroin originating from Afghanistan, traffickers have not released their pressure on the eastern borders of the country, where over 3,100 officers have lost their lives in armed confrontations with trafficking bands. The deterioration of living conditions in Afghanistan and its implications in terms of Afghan trafficking has further aggravated the security situation in border areas, forcing local communities to abandon their villages.

220. Islamic Republic of Iran is also threatened by an alarming drug abuse problem that directly affects nearly 2 per cent—1.2 million—of its population. The habit of consuming opium as part of traditional and cultural practices is now aggravated by the appearance on the internal market of heroin, which is progressively replacing opium as the major drug of abuse. Heroin injection is considered to be responsible for some 70 per cent of all HIV/AIDS cases recorded in the country.

(b) Objective

221. The objective is to facilitate the integration of the multidisciplinary Iranian effort into the global anti-narcotics effort at the regional and international levels and to enhance the effectiveness of those efforts.

(c) Strategy

222. The strategy of the programme encompasses two complementary components. First, the programme will help to sustain the dynamism of Iranian drug control policy by providing support to new initiatives launched at national, regional and international levels, and by facilitating interaction between Iranian drug control agencies and institutional and non-institutional counterparts from the international community. In that context, particular attention will be given to the Afghan issue, to the Caucasus, and to the strengthening of drug control cooperation in the region of the Persian Gulf.

223. Secondly, the programme will aim at enhancing the responsiveness of Iranian drug control strategies to the challenges of the growing internal and international problems posed by both the trafficking and abuse of drugs. In that context, the programme will deliver technical cooperation inputs through the Narcotic Reduction Unitized Programme (NOROUZ), and by facilitating the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, universities and voluntary groups, in the national drug control effort. Signed in 1999 and with a life span of four years, NOROUZ is a multidisciplinary effort, including four complementary projects targeting: supply reduction; drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation; prevention and social mobilization; and legislative assistance.

224. In addition, and as part of the regional drug control strategy of UNDCP, the programme will continue to assist the secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in implementing its regional drug control plan by providing technical cooperation and advisory inputs to the newly established Drug Control Coordination Unit of the ECO secretariat. The Unit was set up jointly by the ECO secretariat and UNDCP in 1999, as an essential part of the operational plan aimed at implementing the ECO Plan of Action on Drug Control adopted by the ECO Council of Ministers on 11 May 1996.

225. The UNDCP programme for the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue to play an active role in giving effect to the common country assessment and UNDAF and in the United Nations HIV/AIDS theme group, and to provide its inputs to the drafting and finalizing of the 2001 human development report for the Islamic Republic of Iran. Operationally, the programme will ensure that there is no overlapping between other bilateral projects and UNDCP technical assistance. Synergy and complementarity will be sought in the field of supply reduction through bilateral projects, such as those aimed at improving detection capabilities on the western borders of the country.

226. Important external factors include political developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which have an impact on overall drug control policy and funding priorities as well as on the effective maintenance of the opium poppy ban in Afghanistan.

(d) Results

227. Outcome: increased capability of the Iranian police to intercept and seize illicit consignments of narcotic drugs and chemical precursors. Objectively verifiable indicators: reports on drug seizures; prices of illicit drugs in the Islamic Republic of Iran; operational techniques and services developed in the Islamic Republic of Iran; operational cooperation with drug control bodies in the region and worldwide.

228. Outcome: improved interaction by the Iranian anti-narcotics police with regional and international counterparts. Objectively verifiable indicators: flow of technical information from and to the Iranian anti-narcotics police; organization by the Iranian anti-narcotics police of, and participation in, regional and international training events and other supply reduction initiatives.

229. Outcome: improved supply reduction cooperation among ECO member States. Objectively verifiable indicators: activities and initiatives launched and implemented by the Drug Control Coordination Unit; flow of information on and analysis of drug control issues in the ECO region; support to the activities of the ECO secretariat in regional drug control.

230. Outcome: improved capabilities of Iranian treatment and rehabilitation. Objectively verifiable indicators: quality of services provided by both governmental and non-governmental facilities; availability of services provided by both governmental and non-governmental organizations; facilities established; new methodologies tested; availability of specialized and trained human resources.

231. Outcome: improved monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the major drug consumption trends in the country. Objectively verifiable indicators: system developed for gathering information nationwide; analysis and forecasts produced; specialized human resources available.

232. Outcome: improved interaction on drug demand reduction by Iranian governmental and non-governmental institutions with regional and international counterparts. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased flow of technical information; quality of technical reports; organization by Iranian drug demand reduction bodies of, and participation in, regional and international training events and other drug demand reduction initiatives.

233. Outcome: demand reduction cooperation within ECO region initiated. Objectively verifiable indicators: initiative implemented by the ECO secretariat; data available on drug consumption and trends; network of demand reduction specialists established within region.

234. Outcome: improved legislative instruments and judicial capacities for dealing with the drug problem and international crime issues. Objectively verifiable indicators: revised law and legal procedures; involvement of academia and policy makers in discussions on drug control; harmonization of sentencing in drug-related cases throughout the country; trained human resources; networks of Iranian judiciary personnel and regional and international counterparts established.

235. Outcome: increased awareness by the international community of drug control efforts undertaken by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Objectively verifiable indicators: national and international mass media coverage on the development of Iranian

efforts in fighting drugs; participation by Iranian nationals in international events focusing on the challenges of the drug phenomenon worldwide.

236. Outcome: active participation by Iranian society in the fight against drugs. Objectively verifiable indicators: local initiatives launched; governmental drug control efforts joined by non-governmental organizations, voluntary groups and noted personalities; provincial drug control plans developed through participative planning methodologies.

(e) Budget and funding

237. The Islamic Republic of Iran programme covers the years 2002-2005 with a total budget of approximately $6.8 million. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $6 million. Table 18 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 18
Islamic Republic of Iran programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	1 327.0	--	--	1 327.0	**1 327.0**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	2 255.0	--	--	2 255.0	**2 255.0**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 451.6	--	--	2 451.6	**2 451.6**
Total	**6 033.6**	**--**	**--**	**6 033.6**	**6 033.6**

6. Pakistan programme

(a) Situation analysis

238. Opium poppy cultivation in Pakistan substantially declined over the past decade, reaching near zero in 1999. That achievement was sustained in 2000 and 2001. The UNDCP target area, Dir district in the North-West Frontier Province, was opium-poppy-free for the third year in a row in 2001. However, Pakistan's geographic location neighbouring Afghanistan, which had been a major opium producer until 2000, places the country in a vulnerable position in terms of drug abuse and trafficking. According to the estimates of a recent UNDCP-supported national assessment of drug abuse, there are about 500,000 chronic heroin abusers. That figure is lower than previous estimates, but still represents an extremely serious heroin abuse problem in the country. Pakistan continues to be one of the main conduits for heroin, morphine base, opium and hashish originating from Afghanistan. The main drug-trafficking route is across the border from Afghanistan into the province of Baluchistan, before crossing the border between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran into the Iranian province of Sistan-Baluchistan for onward transport towards Turkey and Europe. Other vulnerable areas are the border

of the North-West Frontier Province with Afghanistan, the container ports in Karachi and Port Qasim and the international airports.

(b) Objective

239. The objective is to support the Government of Pakistan in implementing its drug control policies through targeted technical assistance and advocacy.

(c) Strategy

240. In view of recent developments, the focus of the UNDCP strategy for Pakistan has shifted in recent years from supply reduction towards drug law enforcement and drug demand reduction. The present programme for Pakistan was developed on the basis of a strategy of strengthening interdiction capabilities of the countries neighbouring Afghanistan adopted by the "Six plus Two" group, taking into account the record opium production in Afghanistan during 1999 and 2000. The situation changed with the July 2000 ban on opium cultivation issued by the Taliban. The UNDCP Afghanistan opium poppy survey published in October 2001 estimates production of only 185 tons of raw opium in Afghanistan in 2001, which is a significant result of the ban. However, data on seizures of opiates in the neighbouring countries are still high as a result of the substantial stock of opium and heroin available in Afghanistan. If the ban is implemented with the same vigour in the coming years after exhaustion of the available stocks, there is a threat of displacement of opium cultivation to countries in the region, particularly in central Asia, and the strategies for countering narcotics in central Asia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey would need to be revisited. UNDCP and Governments need to monitor the situation and establish an early warning system to identify any displacement. If the ban is sustained, and no displacement of cultivation takes place, there is the possibility of the introduction of other illicit drugs into the region, such as amphetamine-type stimulants. Proper strategies would then need to be in place to counter such a possibility.

241. The UNDCP strategy for Pakistan is closely linked with the national drug control master plan of Pakistan for 1998-2003, which was drawn up with UNDCP support and approved by the Government in February 1999. During the biennium 2002-2003, UNDCP will continue to support the Government in implementing the plan, providing policy advice as required, as well as assistance in the fields of drug law enforcement and demand reduction. UNDCP drug law enforcement activities, launched in 1999, aim at reducing drug trafficking in Pakistan and in the region by further promoting existing cooperation between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and exploring opportunities for cooperation with the States of the Persian Gulf. Moreover, support to national law enforcement agencies is provided. Following the termination of the programme, new projects are envisaged, with the focus on strengthening law enforcement agencies in tribal areas and promoting cooperation with other countries of the region. In the area of drug demand reduction, UNDCP projects aim at: (a) providing support to the establishment of a network of drug treatment centres that will deliver quality treatment and rehabilitation services to drug addicts; (b) providing support to community-based drug abuse prevention activities, also involving national youth organizations; and (c) assisting the Government in the prevention of HIV/AIDS among intravenous drug users in Karachi in cooperation with UNAIDS.

(d) Results

242. Outcome: improved operational capacities of national law enforcement agencies. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures by law enforcement agencies in key areas; number of law enforcement officers trained; law enforcement equipment delivered; assessment reports on the law enforcement situation in federally and provincially administered tribal areas available.

243. Outcome: drug-testing capabilities enhanced to efficiently support the arrest and conviction of traffickers. Objectively verifiable indicators: equipment procured; number of laboratory staff trained; increase in successful prosecution of drug cases.

244. Outcome: subregional cooperation promoted. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of cross-border meetings between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and reports available; assessment of cooperation between Pakistan and States of the Persian Gulf conducted and report available.

245. Outcome: network of 17 drug treatment and rehabilitation centres in Pakistan established. Objectively verifiable indicators: analysis of drug treatment situation carried out; network of treatment centres operational; number of treatment centre staff trained; increased number of clients seeking treatment; measurable reduction in relapse rates of clients of treatment centre network.

246. Outcome: drug abuse prevention initiatives mainstreamed. Objectively verifiable indicators: district drug abuse prevention committees established and functioning in 16 districts; drug prevention material produced; inclusion of drug prevention activities in ongoing initiatives of national youth organizations; studies on various aspects of drug abuse in Pakistan published.

247. Outcome: adverse health and social consequences of drug injecting minimized in Karachi. Objectively verifiable indicators: rapid situation assessment conducted and report available; provincial drugs and HIV/AIDS task force established; number of staff of non-governmental organizations trained for carrying out interventions; two drop-in centres for intravenous drug users established and outreach activities conducted; information campaigns conducted; post-intervention assessment conducted and report available.

(e) Budget and funding

248. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $2.7 million. Table 19 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 19
Pakistan programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	629.2	--	--	629.2	**629.2**

Thematic area	Activities		Resources		Total
	Ongoing	Pipeline	General purpose	Special-purpose	
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 068.7	--	--	2 068.7	**2 068.7**
Total	**2 697.9**	**--**	**--**	**2 697.9**	**2 697.9**

7. Turkey programme

(a) Situation analysis

249. Due to its geographical location, Turkey forms a key link between Afghanistan, which was a major opium-producing country until 2000, and heroin-consuming countries in western Europe. The Taliban ban on opium poppy cultivation was largely effective as of 2001. However, data on seizures of opiates in the countries neighbouring Afghanistan are still high because of the substantial stock of opium and heroin available in Afghanistan. Afghan drugs are trafficked into Turkey across the land borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Georgia and, to a lesser extent, the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as through numerous seaports of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. From Turkey, the drugs are then trafficked across the Balkan route to the western European markets. Reports have been received that some of the opium and morphine base entering Turkey is converted into heroin in clandestine laboratories within the country. Apart from the trafficking of illicit drugs, mainly opiates, into Turkey from the producing countries in the east, the country is also facing an increasing problem of illicit trafficking of precursor chemicals. In addition, there is an emerging problem of cocaine and synthetic drugs, trafficked to Turkey from western countries.

250. Drug abuse is still viewed as a relatively small problem in Turkey, but health officials acknowledge that heroin and cocaine addiction are increasing steadily and that there is a potential of further growth. In the absence of epidemiological data and statistics, estimates by the local drug control and health experts on the real number vary between a few thousand abusers for the entire country up to half a million for the Istanbul population alone.

251. Turkey is a major producer of licit opium. The production of poppy straw is being efficiently controlled by a licensing system and penal sanctions limiting the diversion and misuse of the poppy straw. From the date the system was put into place in 1974 until now, no seizures of opium derived from Turkish poppies have been reported either in the country or abroad.

(b) Objective

252. The objective is to support the Government of Turkey in optimizing the national drug control capacities of the country and in promoting regional cooperation.

(c) Strategy

253. The programme for Turkey was developed on the basis of a strategy of strengthening interdiction capabilities adopted by the "Six plus Two" group, taking into account the record opium production in Afghanistan during 1999 and 2000. The situation changed with the July 2000 ban on opium cultivation issued by the Taliban. If the ban is implemented with the same vigour in the coming years after exhaustion of the available stocks, there is a threat of displacement of opium cultivation to countries in the region, in particular in central Asia, and the strategies for countering narcotics in central Asia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey would need to be revisited. UNDCP and Governments need to monitor the situation and establish an early warning system to identify any displacement. If the ban is sustained, and no displacement of cultivation takes place, there is the possibility of the introduction of other illicit drugs into the region, such as amphetamine-type stimulants. Proper strategies would then need to be in place to counter such possibility.

254. Over the years, Turkey has accumulated considerable expertise in countering the problem of illicit drugs, making it one of the most advanced countries in the region in terms of drug control. Turkey's strong role and expertise in the drug law enforcement and licit control sectors and its training capacity are well documented.

255. The UNDCP strategy for the biennium 2002-2003 mainly aims at further strengthening the existing capacities and promoting the leading role of Turkey in the region, in particular in the field of law enforcement training. To that end, the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) in Ankara, inaugurated in June 2000, will continue to be supported. Activities will mainly focus on gradually developing the quality and number of training courses available within the region, and on building up the required expertise and regional cooperation mechanisms. Moreover, computer-based training will be introduced at TADOC and eventually spread to the countries of the region.

256. Turkey is also among the countries that will cooperate with UNDCP under GAP, developed as a result of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. A regional epidemiological adviser will be posted in Ankara who, apart from overseeing activities in the countries of western and central Asia, will also supervise the implementation of an assessment of drug abuse to be carried out in Turkey. On the basis of the results of that assessment, and depending on the availability of funding, it is envisaged to design targeted interventions in the field of drug demand reduction in Turkey.

(d) Results

257. Outcome: national and regional training capacity in TADOC improved. Objectively verifiable indicators: International training adviser recruited; number of law enforcement officers from various national law enforcement agencies and from the countries of the region trained; needs assessment in the countries of the region carried out; training courses evaluated.

258. Outcome: national and regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms in the fields of drugs and related crimes strengthened. Objectively verifiable indicators: Regional Advisory Committee and regional operational meetings held

regularly; National Advisory Board meetings involving all relevant agencies held regularly.

259. Outcome: computer-based training capability established at TADOC and in learning resource centres across Turkey. Objectively verifiable indicators: training CD-ROM available in Turkish; workshops held to introduce computer-based training at TADOC and other law enforcement agencies; number of persons trained at TADOC and learning resource centres using computer-based training.

260. Outcome: drug abuse situation in Turkey assessed. Objectively verifiable indicators: report of assessment available; epidemiology network in Turkey involving all relevant agencies established and operational.

(e) Budget and funding

261. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.2 million. Table 20 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources

Table 20
Turkey programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	--	100	--	100	**100**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	--	1 060	--	1 060	**1 060**
Total	--	**1 160**	--	**1 160**	**1 160**

8. Middle East programme

(a) Situation analysis

262. With improving interdiction on the Balkan route and more eastward routes from the cultivation and producing areas in south-west Asia to Europe, trafficking routes may be displaced to the eastern Mediterranean and Egypt, where controls are still weak. First indications of this development are appearing with increased trafficking of illicit drugs along the southern Mediterranean coast. The countries of the Arabian peninsula are also facing drug control problems mainly with regard to trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. A main transit route through Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic supplies heroin and stimulants to markets in the Gulf States. In addition, illicit drugs are smuggled into the Arabian peninsula from south-west Asia through Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Current production of synthetic drugs is limited to a few cases in the United Arab Emirates.

263. At the same time, most countries in the Middle East report data that point to increasing abuse, especially among young people, the main drugs of abuse being

cannabis, heroin and stimulants. There is an increasing risk that drug abuse and trafficking will become the norm for a growing number of marginalized young people in the region as a result of the considerable socio-economic disparities within their societies. Many observers note that cultural and social restrictions may impede addicts from admitting to their abuse. There may thus be a considerable amount of hidden abuse. Continued large-scale trafficking of fenetylline into the Gulf area also supports the assumption that this drug is being abused on a significant scale. Information on drug abuse in the Gulf States, however, is particularly scarce.

264. In general the countries of the region have weak control systems regarding the licit production and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

(b) Objectives

265. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To assist the Governments of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Palestinian Autonomous Areas to reverse the trends to increasing production, trafficking and abuse of drugs;

(b) To establish coordinated drug control activities in the United Arab Emirates involving countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC).

(c) Strategy

266. The subregional drug control cooperation programme in the Middle East and the Gulf is, as agreed by the participating parties, composed of five components: coordination and planning; legal cooperation and drug control framework; trafficking interdiction; elimination of illicit cultivation; and demand reduction. The translation of the subprogrammes into national or regional technical cooperation programme modules and subsequent implementation of activities follows three phases: generating political commitment and technical framework (1998-1999); programme modules development phase (2000-2001); and programme modules implementation phase (2001-2005). UNDCP will deliver outputs designed during the development phase and outlined in the projects. The main focus will be on the development of a subregional awareness-raising prevention programme. This programme will be complemented by national prevention, treatment and rehabilitation projects, which will be tailored to local circumstances and requirements. A two-pronged strategy will be applied to address the problem of increasing abuse of drugs, especially among young people. Strengthened public prevention information about drugs through a broad school-based information effort and through the media will therefore be complemented by an effort to target risk groups, including street children, and risk behaviour and situations, by strengthening the prevention capacities of selected governmental and non-governmental organizations.

267. Further, UNDCP will assist countries in curbing the trafficking of illicit drugs through the region by strengthening the national and regional drug law enforcement and border control capacities as well as improving coordination and cooperation between the countries concerned. To complement that effort, UNDCP will also work closely with Governments to upgrade the licit control system in the region and to

address the problems of weak control systems for the licit production and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

268. Finally, UNDCP will assist the Governments of Egypt and Lebanon and provide support for a gradual elimination of illicit drug cultivation in the northern and southern parts of Sinai and in the Bekaa Valley. The strategy will focus on integrated rural development in opium- and cannabis-growing areas by integrating sustainable natural resource management with improvements in agricultural production, tourism development and human resource and social development.

269. UNDCP will continue to cooperate closely with other national and international organizations at the strategic and operational levels in the implementation of the Middle East programme and to coordinate and harmonize its drug control activities with activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in order to achieve increased synergy between their respective activities.

270. The programme as a whole and its components will be subject to regular monitoring reviews and evaluations. Evaluations and tripartite review meetings will be undertaken as specified in the project documents, that is, normally mid-term and at the end of a project. Joint evaluations will be undertaken for multi-agency projects.

(d) Results

271. Outcome: functioning subregional programme coordination unit established. Objectively verifiable indicator: national and subregional programme modules implemented.

272. Outcome: national drug coordination mechanism based in the United Arab Emirates established. Objectively verifiable indicator: number of joint training events in GCC.

273. Outcome: functioning licit control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals established. Objectively verifiable indicators: legislation on national and international precursor control introduced; national database system for national and international control introduced and operational; number of inspections conducted.

274. Outcome: strengthened regional cooperation and national and subregional border control and drug law enforcement capacities. Objectively verifiable indicators: operational equipment for border control and drug law enforcement installed and used; number of customs and border police officers trained and able to use operational equipment; number of joint law enforcement training events; increased number of successful controlled delivery operations; number of seizures and quantities seized.

275. Outcome: sustainable conditions developed for the gradual elimination of illicit drug cultivation in Sinai, and in the Bekaa Valley through integrated rural development in opium- and cannabis-growing areas. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of people receiving assistance in sustainable supply of water for drinking and agriculture; anti-erosion and land-use plan available and used; number of responsive agricultural services provided to the local communities; number of community development activities including social services initiated by the local communities; an ecotourism master plan for Sinai produced.

276. Outcome: improved capacities for provision of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services. Objectively verifiable indicators: training package for teachers on drug abuse prevention available and used; number of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations; increased number of street children receiving services; academic training in demand reduction established at universities; demand reduction master plan of the United Arab Emirates available; drug treatment protocol available and adopted by selected hospitals and non-governmental organizations; a system for data collection and processing in place; sustainable system for aftercare and rehabilitation developed; health sector management of rehabilitation centre.

(e) Budget and funding

277. The Middle East programme covers the years 2002-2005 with a total budget of approximately $3.7 million. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $653,300. Table 21 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $720,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 21
Middle East programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	125.4	--	49.6	75.8	**125.4**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	195.3	--	50.0	195.3	**195.3**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	--	332.6	--	282.6	**332.6**
Total	**320.7**	**332.6**	**99.6**	**553.7**	**653.3**

D. South Asia, east Asia and the Pacific

1. South Asia programme

(a) Situation analysis

278. South Asia, comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, is wedged between the world's two largest areas of illicit opium production, the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle. Within the subregion itself, illicit opium and cannabis cultivation, heroin and hashish production, trafficking and diversions of precursor chemicals and drugs take place. Traditional abuse of opium and cannabis is shifting to the more dangerous heroin and injecting drug use, with the associated spread of HIV infection. A range of pharmaceutical

products, manufactured by a vibrant pharmaceutical industry, is also abused. The number of drug abusers is estimated at over 4 million in the subregion, with an accelerating spread among youth. The risk of a rapid escalation of drug abuse, trafficking and production in the subregion is high.

279. Refugee and other cross-border movements of peoples living in border areas compound the spread of drug abuse and trafficking. Existing political unrest and related violence have brought in their wake drugs and arms smuggling. Drug-trafficking routes criss-cross the subregion by land, air and sea, varying with the drug types and changing frequently as traffickers attempt to avoid detection. The countries of the subregion are used by drug traffickers as transit routes to destinations in other subregions and continents. Some drug traffickers from outside the subregion have also established themselves in the subregion and have developed a network of local suppliers and international couriers.

280. Heroin from Afghanistan and Pakistan enters India from the north-west and from Myanmar through Bangladesh and the north-eastern states of India. Heroin seizures in India amounted to 1,240 kilograms in 2000 (equivalent to 1999 heroin seizures in the United States). Opium, heroin, cannabis, hashish, psychotropic substances such as methaqualone and pharmaceutical preparations like codeine-based cough syrups and buprenorphine are trafficked across the India-Bangladesh and India-Nepal common land borders and through sea lanes between India, Sri Lanka and Maldives. The southern ports of India are increasingly used by drug traffickers and Sri Lankan insurgents to ship supplies of heroin and cannabis to Maldives and Sri Lanka. Precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs (such as acetic anhydride for heroin) are manufactured in India. The availability of these chemicals, together with the production of opium, has provided the essential elements for the illicit manufacture of heroin. India cultivates opium poppy licitly, and produces between 1,200 and 1,500 tons of opium annually. Government officials estimate that diversion may be in the range of 10 to 20 per cent.

281. South Asia is in the grips of an epidemic of HIV/AIDS. In some localities the human and financial costs are overwhelming. Injecting drug use is a common path for transmission, spread further by sexual transmission from injecting drug users to non-drug-abusing populations. HIV prevalence among drug users in the region indicates a differential epidemic: reported HIV prevalence is as high as 80 per cent among injecting users in the north-eastern states of India, which together have well over 100,000 injecting drug users. However, a rapid escalation of HIV infection has occurred within the past year, with certain locations in the region moving from zero to above 50 per cent HIV prevalence among injecting drug users in certain locations in the region. Among the primary health consequences of injecting drug use are the transmission of hepatitis B and C, HIV and other blood-borne diseases. Understanding of the link between drug use and HIV/AIDS is still weak in most countries of the region.

(b) Objective

282. The objective is to strengthen the capacity of Governments in the region to significantly reduce the trafficking of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, as well as the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

(c) Strategy

283. UNDCP assistance is largely concentrated on India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The emphasis of country level cooperation has been on strengthening technical capacity in drug law enforcement, and on formulating methodologies for assessing the drug control situation. Legal assistance for the review and reformulation of relevant legislation is also a priority, particularly for Bangladesh and Nepal.

284. Assistance will continue to be directed towards encouraging and facilitating the development of national strategies, and providing the necessary inputs for the formulation of master plans where such a document is not already in place, notably in Maldives. Ensuring a more balanced approach between drug demand reduction and law enforcement, the programme aims to strengthen national law enforcement capacities in India and Bangladesh, as well as subregional and cross-border cooperation between India, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

285. UNDCP will continue to strengthen its links with UNAIDS and related agencies at both national and regional levels. In addition to the existing emphasis on prevention of drug abuse and HIV transmission in selected national projects, a specific regional initiative regarding drug abuse and HIV/AIDS will be developed. UNDCP will continue to encourage and support study tours of personnel from both government and non-governmental organizations between countries of the region. Governments and non-governmental organizations in the region have developed a wide range of drug treatment services, in various settings. There is a need to study the efficacy of those services and methodologies, examine system inefficiencies, establish guidelines for minimum standards of care and improve the technical capacity of care givers. Specific modalities to facilitate this have been formulated in the draft project for demand reduction through subregional networking of non-governmental organizations and exchange of experience.

286. Diversion of precursor chemicals from licit into illicit channels and smuggling out of the region is a regular feature in the region. The regional precursor control project for countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, which re-initiated its activities at the end of 2000, will continue to strengthen the control mechanisms in the countries concerned and improve their enforcement capacities.

287. The success of the programme will depend to a large degree on the level of counterpart support, both nationally and subregionally, and on the drug control trends influencing the subregion. Of particular note are possible changes in precursor trafficking routes should the opium ban in Afghanistan be sustained.

288. Evaluations have been built into each project. They will also be reviewed in the context of evaluations that may be initiated on topics for which projects are ongoing in the subregion.

(d) Results

289. Outcome: further enhancement of drug control policy-making and institutional capacity of the South Asian countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: adoption of drug control legislation and master plans in selected countries.

290. Outcome: reduction in the amount of precursor chemicals that are diverted either to the production of illicit drugs in the region or for export to facilitate drug

manufacture elsewhere. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures of illicit drugs, arrest of suspected traffickers and reduced diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production.

291. Outcome: increased capacity of Governments, non-governmental organizations and communities in the region to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly as it is related to drug abuse. Objectively verifiable indicators: a comprehensive drug abuse database preparing and disseminating, for example, periodic reports on drug abuse trends in the region.

292. Outcome: fewer drug abusers in project areas, as well as fewer cases of drug-related transmission of HIV among injecting drug users and/or non-drug-abusing populations. Objectively verifiable indicators: a comprehensive drug abuse database preparing and disseminating, for example, periodic reports on drug abuse trends in the region; reduction in rates of drug-related HIV transmission and a declining incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS; reduction in demand for drugs, in particular opiates and amphetamines in project areas.

293. Outcome: increased capacity to interdict drug traffickers, increased seizures of illicit drugs, reduced diversion of licit opium into illicit channels and reduced diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production; improved legislative frameworks and master plans in selected countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures of illicit drugs, arrest of suspected traffickers and reduced diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production

(e) Budget and funding

294. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $1.7 million. Table 22 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $350,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate

Table 22
South Asia programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	625.0	627.0	250.0	1 002.0	**1 252.0**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	458.3	--	--	458.3	**458.3**
Total	**1 083.3**	**627.0**	**250.0**	**1 460.3**	**1 710.3**

2. East Asia and Pacific programme

(a) Situation analysis

295. The east Asia and Pacific region continues to be a major source of illicit opium and cannabis cultivation, as well as production of heroin and synthetic drugs. The upward trend in the manufacture, trafficking and consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants continues to accelerate throughout the region. Abuse of opium and heroin has declined in some countries (for example, in Thailand), but in other countries it is on the rise (Australia, China, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam). Those increases are exacerbating the rapidly expanding HIV pandemic in those countries where heroin is mostly administered by injection and the sharing of contaminated syringes and where unsafe sex under the influence of drugs helps to spread infection.

296. The area under opium production in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar has decreased during the past five years. However, following the 2001 ban on opium cultivation in Afghanistan, Myanmar has become the largest and the Lao People's Democratic Republic the second-largest producer of illicit opium in the world. While North America and Europe are no longer the biggest destinations for heroin originating in east Asia, China has become the main destination and transit route for much of the heroin produced in the Golden Triangle. Australia has also emerged as an important new destination and Thailand remains a significant transit country.

297. In the production of methamphetamine, essential precursors such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are smuggled, mainly from China, India and Thailand, to production sites. Because of the relatively simple production process, there are also increasing numbers of small illicit laboratories hidden in major cities in the region. The region is also becoming the source of production for other new synthetic drugs, in particular Ecstasy. Notwithstanding the increase in narcotic drug abuse, it is the rise in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular among youth, that is rapidly claiming the top place on political agendas in the region.

298. Cambodia is still a major source of cannabis cultivation in the region, and cultivation is also scattered across north-eastern Thailand. Cannabis cultivation also takes place in the Pacific island countries, in particular in Papua New Guinea and, to a lesser extent, in Samoa and Fiji.

(b) Objective

299. The objective is to further increase subregional drug control cooperation under the memorandum of understanding establishing the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control (the six signatory countries being Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam), and within the context of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), known as the ACCORD Plan of Action.

(c) Strategy

300. UNDCP is well placed to assist Governments in further developing a proactive and concerted subregional response to the drug control challenges. Areas of particular emphasis include precursor control, control of amphetamine-type

stimulants, legal development assistance, drug abuse and drug-related HIV/AIDS transmission, law enforcement capacity-building and cross-border cooperation.

301. UNDCP will achieve its aims by strengthening the capacity of Governments and civil society institutions to overcome regional drug control problems by building upon the best prevention practices, implementing technical assistance projects in a number of fields, and effectively monitoring drug control trends in a continuous effort to improve the response to those trends. In addition, UNDCP will facilitate cooperation among countries in the region to improve control of cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. To that end, the existing mechanism of the memorandum of understanding in south-east Asia will be consolidated and expanded, and operational linkages will be created between the ACCORD Plan of Action and the Subregional Action Plan, including technical assistance in the development and implementation of joint drug control policies, strategies and projects. Furthermore, UNDCP will continue to serve as an advocate for a drug-resistant east Asia and Pacific region, by promoting public and political awareness through the media and civil society at large.

302. Partnerships with United Nation bodies and regional commissions such as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and bilateral and multilateral donors will be further developed. UNDCP will continue to participate actively in preparations for the Common Country Assessment and UNDAF and in the United Nations theme groups addressing such subjects as drug control and crime prevention, governance, education, HIV/AIDS and gender. UNDCP will also continue to work with ESCAP to develop the Network to promote the Global Compact in the Asia-Pacific Region and other initiatives fostering cooperation with the private sector. It will also support further development of cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, in particular in the context of the socio-economic development of communities, including groups at risk, affected by drug abuse in the Golden Triangle.

303. The UNAIDS Asia Pacific Intercountry Team will continue to be the main vehicle for UNDCP cooperation on issues of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. UNDCP and the other members of the Intercountry Team will continue to exchange data and experiences, and pursue development of a regional strategy to integrate national policy with the agendas of health and drug control agencies, in the pursuit of unified HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention. UNDCP will continue to participate in the UNAIDS Task Force on Drug Use and HIV/AIDS Vulnerability.

304. The success of the strategy depends on the continued commitment of the six States that were signatories to the memorandum of understanding on the Subregional Action Plan and other countries in the region, to further enhance their collaboration in drug control.

305. Evaluations have been built into each national project, which will also be reviewed in the context of evaluations of subregional projects to be conducted as part of the review of the Subregional Action Plan.

(d) Results

306. Outcome: increased ownership of the memorandum of understanding by the concerned countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: government cost-sharing arrangements; expansion of the memorandum of understanding to include other

countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN); increased cooperation with countries outside the group of States signatories to the memorandum of understanding.

307. Outcome: increased cross-border cooperation in drug law enforcement and precursor control. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures of illicit drugs.

308. Outcome: enhanced capacity to detect and deter money-laundering. Objectively verifiable indicators: increase in the number of successful prosecutions involving more than one jurisdiction.

309. Outcome: strengthened judicial cooperation. Objectively verifiable indicators: increase in the number of successful prosecutions involving more than one jurisdiction.

310. Outcome: increased capacity of Governments in the region to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly as it is related to drug abuse. Objectively verifiable indicators: a comprehensive drug abuse database created and maintained; increased number of demand reduction programmes in participating countries; reduction in rates of drug-related HIV transmission and a declining incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

311. Outcome: improved capacity of law enforcement agencies (police and customs) to interdict drug trafficking within the country, as well as in cooperation with neighbouring countries. Objectively verifiable indicator: increased seizures of illicit drugs.

312. Outcome: greater capacity of the judiciary to prosecute drug cases. Objectively verifiable indicators: increase in the number of successful prosecutions.

(e) Budget and funding

313. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $7.9 million. Table 23 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $2.6 million in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 23
East Asia and Pacific programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	1 109.2	1 200.0	100.0	2 209.2	**2 309.2**

Thematic area	Activities		Resources		Total
	Ongoing	Pipeline	General-purpose	Special-purpose	
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	668.6	1 750.0	127.0	2 291.6	**2 418.6**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 459.0	600.0	377.3	2 681.7	**3 059.0**
Elimination of illicit crops	113.0	--	--	113.0	**113.0**
Total	**4 349.8**	**3 550.0**	**604.3**	**7 295.5**	**7 899.8**

3. Lao People's Democratic Republic programme

(a) Situation analysis

314. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is one of the top three illicit opium-producing countries, and has the second-highest opium addiction rate in the world. In 1999, the Government committed itself to implementing, with UNDCP assistance, a balanced drug control strategy comprising both supply reduction and demand reduction measures aimed at the elimination of all illicit opium by the year 2006. It recently brought the target date forward to 2005.

315. The national opium survey for 2001 in the Lao People's Democratic Republic estimated that 17,255 hectares are under opium poppy cultivation (down by 36 per cent since 1998), with a potential raw opium production of about 134 tons. The opium is produced by 70,000 peasant family households in about 2,000 villages in the poor and remote highlands of 10 northern provinces. The population in that area suffers seasonal food shortages, poor access to health and educational facilities and a lack of licit income-generating opportunities. Alternative development has already proven to be a feasible option producing concrete results. The small average size of opium plots, together with the relatively low (average) yield per hectare, results in about $100 income per household per year at current farm-gate prices. Added to the fact that approximately half of the yield is consumed within the households (most of which contain at least one opium addict), opium poppy is clearly not a lucrative activity. Therefore, alternative crops are being promoted successfully. In fact, most of the reduction in the area of opium poppy cultivation was achieved in those provinces in which alternative development activities exist.

316. Of the total opium yield, 70 tons are, as noted above, consumed domestically. From 15 to 20 tons are consumed for medical and social purposes and the remainder are consumed by over 60,000 Lao drug addicts (mainly in the northern parts of the country, 80 per cent of addicts being men). That leaves a surplus of around 60 tons (which could yield about 6 tons of heroin) for illicit world markets. There is no evidence that any large-scale heroin production takes place in the country.

317. Equally important, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is an increasingly important route for drug trafficking, because of its borders with Myanmar, the world's largest opium producer, and other countries (Cambodia, China, Thailand and Viet Nam) that are either destinations or transit points on the way to the opium and heroin markets in Asia, Australia, Europe, Japan and the United States.

318. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, in addition to Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, is a signatory to the UNDCP-supported memorandum of understanding on drug control. The Lao People's Democratic Republic also participates in drug control work within the ASEAN framework under the theme "ASEAN Free of Drugs 2015".

(b) Objective

319. The objective is to consolidate and further expand ongoing alternative development, demand reduction and law enforcement activities with a view to achieving a sustained reduction of opium poppy cultivation and opium production and addiction in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

(c) Strategy

320. The Lao Opium Elimination Strategy is focused on a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction, under which UNDCP is assisting the Government in implementing selected key activities. Technical assistance, including policy guidance, is being provided to the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision, the national counterpart of all UNDCP assistance in the country. Equally important, the Opium Elimination Strategy is also linked to poverty alleviation.

321. In particular, UNDCP will concentrate its technical assistance to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on delivery of up to 15 national projects and a number of activities executed under subregional and global projects in strategic areas, such as the consolidation and expansion of village-based alternative development activities in a limited number of northern provinces affected by opium production and consumption. The projects address poverty through community-based development, creating sustainable employment and income (in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors), including credit schemes and marketing assistance, and improved road and other productive infrastructure; illicit crop monitoring ground surveys; pilot community-based drug prevention and rehabilitation schemes; some improved health and educational services, particularly in the areas affected by opium production and consumption, to reduce dependence on the use of opium in traditional medicine; and assistance in cross-border cooperation in law enforcement, including precursor control and judicial reform, to be increased in the context of the ongoing Subregional Action Plan.

322. Strategic and operational synergies with relevant multilateral, bilateral and national agencies, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Asian Development Bank, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other United Nations bodies will be created and further promoted. In addition, key cross-cutting issues such as gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS will be incorporated into the different activities, as appropriate. In all ongoing and planned activities, full community participation will be further strengthened. Increased cooperation with suitable non-governmental organizations is also envisaged.

323. The technical support role of the Programme Facilitation Unit, created in late 1999 and led by a National Director and a UNDCP chief technical adviser, will be consolidated. The Unit plays a crucial role in helping the Government and the

UNDCP Field Office in implementation and in the participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the different components of the Lao programme.

324. The implementation and expected outputs of the strategy depend on three external factors: the readiness of the international community to provide the required funding on a bilateral and multilateral basis to the Lao Government; continued improvement by the Lao Government of its planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation capabilities in the field of drug control; and increased mainstreaming of poverty alleviation by development agencies in ongoing and planned alternative development projects in the northern provinces.

325. Evaluations have been built into each national project. These will also be reviewed in the context of evaluations of subregional projects to be conducted as part of the review of the Subregional Action Plan.

(d) Results

326. Outcome: significant reduction in the economic dependence of peasants on opium poppy in ongoing (Beng, Huaphan, North Pongsali and Long provinces) and planned (Khuai Mai and other provinces) alternative development project areas and contribution to the reduction in the area of opium poppy cultivation. Objectively verifiable indicators: extent of opium poppy reduction in the project areas; increased areas under licit crops; increased income for peasants in project areas from licit alternative agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

327. Outcome: significant reduction of opium poppy consumption in the communities covered, including health and education components of the alternative development projects. Objectively verifiable indicators: decreased prevalence of drug abuse in communities affected by opium poppy production, decreased local use of opium in traditional medicine; increase in the number of Lao groups and activities concerned with providing treatment for drug addicts.

328. Outcome: significantly improved control system for illicit drugs (in particular heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants) and precursor chemicals. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures of precursors, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants.

329. Outcome: strengthened capacity in drug control planning, monitoring, evaluation and fund-raising, as well as legislation development. Objectively verifiable indicators: successful joint fund-raising for the Opium Elimination Strategy, resulting in a significant increase in availability of funding from a broader range of bilateral and multilateral agencies and Governments; new legislation in line with accepted international standards adopted.

(e) Budget and funding

330. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $9.9 million. Table 24 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $2.3 million in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 24
Lao People's Democratic Republic programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	--	200.0	--	200.0	**200.0**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	--	400.0	--	400.0	**400.0**
Elimination of illicit crops	4 367.6	4 940.0	--	9 307.6	**9 307.6**
Total	**4 367.6**	**5 540.0**	**--**	**9 907.6**	**9 907.6**

4. Myanmar programme

(a) Situation analysis

331. Because of recent reductions in opium cultivation in Afghanistan, Myanmar has become the largest illicit opium producer in the world. Notwithstanding a 38 per cent reduction in opium production from 1,760 tons in 1996 to 1,087 tons in 2000, it is estimated that 300,000 people still depend on opium poppy cultivation. Most opium poppy cultivation is found in the mountainous areas of the Shan Plateau, which extends almost the entire length of the Shan State in north-eastern Myanmar, and in the Wa region. There, several ethnic minorities, such as the Kokang, Shan and Wa, are involved in drug cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse. Most opium not consumed locally is transformed into heroin in refineries operating deep in forested areas under the protection of armed groups. The main destinations for the illicit opiates of Myanmar are neighbouring countries, in particular China, as well as countries of the Pacific rim such as Australia.

332. The production and trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants (mostly methamphetamine) have also continued to increase dramatically, exacerbating tensions with neighbouring countries, especially Thailand. Precursor chemicals necessary for the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, ephedrine in particular, are smuggled into Myanmar from China and, more recently, from India. Drug abuse remains widespread in many parts of the country, but data on current drug use in Myanmar is limited because of a lack of comprehensive epidemiological surveys. In 1999, the authorities had officially registered 86,000 drug addicts, but the overall level of opiate abusers may be significantly higher. Rampant injection of illicit drugs is fuelling an HIV/AIDS epidemic among high-risk groups and the general population. The total number of people living with HIV/AIDS was estimated at 530,000 at the end of 1999. Myanmar is now one of the countries with the highest prevalence of HIV infection in Asia.

333. The United Nations Country Team in Myanmar, responding to those alarming trends, pinpointed the fight against illicit drugs as one of its top three priorities for common action. The other two, HIV/AIDS and food security, are also closely related to, and are reflected in, UNDCP activities in the country. The programme of the United Nations Country Team is part of a larger process that includes continued

United Nations monitoring of the humanitarian situation in the country, as well as dialogue.

334. Myanmar, in addition to Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam, is a signatory to the UNDCP-supported memorandum of understanding on drug control. Myanmar also participates in drug control work within the ASEAN framework under the theme "ASEAN Free of Drugs 2015".

335. Even as Myanmar presents a major challenge in drug control, it retains a special status vis-à-vis the international community. Sanctions imposed by several important donor Governments and ILO include limitation of external assistance to basic humanitarian needs, a boycott on trade and investment, and a ban on travel for senior government officials. In addition, unlike in many other developing countries, the United Nations system, albeit operating under a restricted mandate, is the main provider of official development assistance to the country. A possible increase in illicit opium poppy cultivation and opium and heroin production to compensate for the decline in Afghanistan could further widen the gap between the Government of Myanmar and the international community, and worsen the already critical humanitarian situation in the country.

(b) Objective

336. The objective is to maintain and, to the extent possible, expand drug control cooperation in Myanmar, mainly in the fields of alternative development and control and prevention of drug-related HIV/AIDS infection.

(c) Strategy

337. The UNDCP programme in Myanmar will focus on four strategic areas. First, UNDCP will continue key interventions in support of the 15-year Opium Eradication Plan, by completing the Wa Alternative Development Project (WADP) by end 2003 and starting the second phase of an alternative development project in Laukkai district, Kokang region, Shan State. Secondly, UNDCP will continue, on a limited scale, to conduct annual opium poppy yield surveys in Shan State, including training of counterpart staff, that will allow close monitoring of opium poppy cultivation, in particular in the areas where WADP operates. Thirdly, UNDCP will continue to play a key role in the initiatives of the United Nations system aimed at tackling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Myanmar. Given its leading role in the strategic subgroup on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations Country Team, UNDCP will focus on the development of a major programme, in the context of a United Nations joint plan of action, aimed at HIV/AIDS and prevention of injecting drug use, in order to cut the rate of drug-related HIV transmission. Relevant counterparts, agencies and non-governmental organizations will be closely involved in both design and execution of the programme. Finally, UNDCP is already involved in a structured dialogue with the international community, one focus of which is to determine how best drug problems can be addressed within a wider context that includes the critical poverty and humanitarian crises affecting the population at large.

338. The level of success of the strategy depends on the level of counterpart commitment. Equally important, success will depend on the continued commitment of the six countries that signed the memorandum of understanding to further

enhance their collaboration in drug control. That is particularly sensitive in the case of Myanmar, given the political context referred to above.

339. Evaluations have been built into each national project. They will also be reviewed in the context of evaluations of subregional projects to be conducted as part of the review of the Subregional Action Plan.

(d) Results

340. Outcome: sustainable, community-based development in the Wa region that will result in the eventual elimination of opium. Objectively verifiable indicators: improvement in living standards in project areas, based on significantly increased food security and income from licit activities; improved access to village-based health care; improved access to basic sanitation; and more road construction and related maintenance.

341. Outcome: sustainable, community-based development in Laukkai districts that will result in the eventual elimination of opium. Objectively verifiable indicators: improvement in living standards in project areas, based on significantly increased food security and income from licit activities; improved access to village-based health care; improved access to basic sanitation; and more road construction and related maintenance.

342. Outcome: decreased prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular among injecting drug users. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of strategic alliances built with other partners in the fight against drugs; surveys of drug abuse and HIV transmission conducted, and the results analysed and disseminated.

343. Outcome: availability of objective and credible information on the drug control situation in the country. Objectively verifiable indicators: publication of reports and statistics by the Government; comments and assessments of the rigour and value of the reports by Government partners.

344. Outcome: a structured dialogue on current and planned drug control activities in the country leading to increased support. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased funding available from the international community to fight drugs in Myanmar.

(e) Budget and funding

345. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $3.2 million. Table 25 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 25

Myanmar programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Thematic area	Activities		Resources		Total
	Ongoing	Pipeline	General-purpose	Special purpose	
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	72.1	254.3	--	326.4	**326.4**
Elimination of illicit crops	2 390.0	452.0	--	2 842.0	**2 842.0**
Total	**2 462.1**	**706.3**	--	**3 168.4**	**3 168.4**

5. Viet Nam programme

(a) Situation analysis

346. Following considerable success in the eradication of opium poppy cultivation, Viet Nam has become a relatively minor opium-producing country (about 400 hectares under cultivation). There is still some production of cannabis in the southern provinces and anecdotal evidence that certain precursors and, possibly, amphetamine-type stimulants are being produced in the country. However, Viet Nam faces increasing problems of drug abuse, including abuse of heroin, opium and amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as drug trafficking. Vietnamese law enforcement authorities are facing difficulties partly because of the long borders and coastline that offer easy access to traffickers. Both seizures and the number of people involved in drug trafficking have increased as a result of the proximity of Viet Nam to the Golden Triangle and the high profits involved in drug trafficking. Consequently, amphetamine-type stimulants have become available in large quantities in the principal cities and in some of the provinces. Increasing intravenous drug use and the continued practice of needle-sharing is fuelling an explosion in HIV/AIDS. There are currently just over 100,000 drug addicts in Viet Nam, including nearly 11,000 prison inmates. About 80 per cent of the addicts are under the age of 35, with female drug addicts representing less than 6 per cent of the total. Drug-related crimes are showing an upward trend around the country. It is estimated that 40 per cent of serious crimes are committed by drug addicts, and that 85.5 per cent of the addicts are ex-convicts.

347. Viet Nam, in addition to Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand, is a signatory to the UNDCP-supported memorandum of understanding establishing the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control. Viet Nam also participates in drug control work within the ASEAN framework under the theme "ASEAN Free of Drugs 2015". The National Assembly passed its first law on drug control and prevention in December 2000. Entering into force in June 2001, it recognizes that the prevalence of drugs is a social problem and that addicts are not offenders or criminals. With UNDCP assistance, it is in the process of finalizing its second national drug control master plan, which will cover the years 2001-2010.

(b) Objective

348. The objective is to enhance the capacity of the Government of Viet Nam to formulate and implement effective national drug control policies and programmes.

(c) Strategy

349. UNDCP will continue to strengthen its support to Viet Nam, focusing on consolidating the national drug control strategy, policy and action plan through development of a new master plan for drug control covering 2001-2010. Particular emphasis will be placed on the balanced approach to drug control to elaborate a programme encompassing capacity-building in law enforcement agencies, in prevention and treatment of drug abuse, and in rural development for remote areas still involved in illicit cultivation of opium poppy. The support for opium eradication will be integrated into wider socio-economic development programmes of other agencies in the mountainous areas, such as the government poverty alleviation programme in collaboration with the World Bank and the rural development initiatives of FAO and the European Community. That would place alternative development in a larger context of rural development and poverty alleviation, with a view to mobilizing the necessary resources and ensuring sufficient social infrastructure, including roads, electricity, water supply, schools and health care. Data collection will be included in all projects to ensure a realistic depiction of the extent of drug trafficking and consumption situation, as well as for monitoring purposes. UNDCP will continue to involve civil society and non-governmental organizations, in particular in the area of prevention, to ensure the broadest participation and mobilization of human resources. UNDCP assistance is still needed in all areas, including national capacity-building, research, data collection, information sharing, preventive education and drug-related risk reduction, in particular with regard to the emergence of amphetamine-type stimulants and the linkage between drug injection and HIV/AIDS infection. More efforts are to be made in the national law enforcement capacity-building, as well as in putting the new drug laws into force and in completing the drug control legislative regime.

350. The programme in Viet Nam is entering a new phase. A number of national projects were successfully concluded during 2000-2001 and several new projects are just beginning. Meanwhile, regional activities that include Viet Nam are continuing under a series of projects being implemented under the Subregional Action Plan. To complement and extend those activities, further projects are under development in various drug control areas.

351. The success of the programme will depend to a large degree on the level of counterpart support, including counterpart contributions, at both the national and subregional level, and drug control trends influencing the subregion.

352. Evaluations have been built into each national project. They will also be reviewed in the context of evaluations of subregional projects to be conducted as part of the review of the Subregional Action Plan.

(d) Results

353. Outcome: launching of two large alternative development projects, Ky Son phase II (in early 2002), following up the successful pilot project VIE/B09, and

Song Ma, another project that addresses the problem of opium recultivation and drug abuse in chronically poor, mountainous areas. Objectively verifiable indicators: continued reduction in opium poppy cultivation, as well as prevention of recultivation in areas in which eradication had previously taken place.

354. Outcome: improved planning framework for drug control in the country. Objectively verifiable indicators: finalization and approval by the Government of the 2001-2010 national master plan.

355. Outcome: enhanced government capacity to design and implement a comprehensive policy on drug-related HIV/AIDS and to prevent drug abuse among youth. Objectively verifiable indicators: reduction in demand for drugs, in particular opiates and amphetamines; reduction in rates of drug-related HIV transmission.

356. Outcome: improved capacity of law enforcement agencies (police and customs) to interdict drug trafficking within the country and act in cooperation with neighbouring countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased seizures of illicit drugs and arrest of suspected drug traffickers.

357. Outcome: increased capacity of the judiciary to prosecute drug cases. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of cases successfully prosecuted.

(e) Budget and funding

358. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $3.3 million. Table 26 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $600,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 26

Viet Nam programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
	Ongoing	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	53.4	--	--	53.4	**53.4**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	432.3	544.6	--	976.9	**976.9**
Elimination of illicit crops	--	2 310.0	--	2 310.0	**2 310.0**
Total	**485.7**	**2 854.6**	**--**	**3 340.3**	**3 340.3**

E. Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Bolivia programme

(a) Situation analysis

359. Bolivia overcame early international skepticism and reduced illicit coca cultivation from 33,800 hectares to 3,100 hectares during the period 1997-2001. The most remarkable results were in the Chapare region, where illicit crop cultivation was virtually eliminated. As a result, potential cocaine production in Bolivia dropped 88 per cent. The total income effect of the illicit coca and cocaine industry, as a share of gross domestic product, dropped to just 0.74 per cent. The Bolivian alternative development programme was reinvigorated and currently reaches an estimated 40 per cent of ex-coca-farmers and other people in the Chapare region. Equally important, the Government of Bolivia achieved significant drug law enforcement results, including a strengthened precursor control system. Although drug abuse remains a serious problem in several cities, its growth rates have stabilized and even decreased following significant growth rates in the mid-1990s. Interministerial teamwork and coordination in support of the 1998-2002 national drug control strategy improved considerably, as did the consultative process linking the Government and the local donor community for purposes of better coordination of overall development policies and activities. Looking ahead, there is a need to ensure the sustainability of the major results achieved through continued enforcement of the national drug control legislation, as well as by broadening and deepening the national alternative development plan for which additional international resources will be required.

(b) Objectives

360. The objective is to support the Government of Bolivia in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance.

(c) Strategy

361. The UNDCP programme for Bolivia was developed jointly with the Government to help implement the Bolivian strategy for the fight against drug traffic, 1998-2002. The strategy aims at taking the country out of the international drug-trafficking circuit by the year 2002, and requires the development of consolidation programmes to ensure the long-term sustainability of the major drug control results achieved during recent years. Considering that presidential elections will be held in mid-2002, the current UNDCP programme for the biennium 2002-2003 is based on the current 1998-2002 strategy, but will be subject to joint review shortly after the new Bolivian administration assumes its mandate.

362. The principal challenges of UNDCP during the biennium 2002-2003 will be to work closely with the Government in its efforts to increase the geographic reach of alternative development activities, in particular in the Chapare region. That is essential in order to make the 1998-2002 drug control achievements permanent. There is also a need to further strengthen national capacities in precursor control and drug abuse prevention, as well as in policy formulation, planning and

monitoring among relevant Bolivian government ministries and agencies at national, regional and municipal levels.

363. The Bolivia programme for 2002-2003 will comprise six project interventions. Three will support the Bolivia business plan for the elimination of illicit crops through alternative development, enabling UNDCP to fulfil a catalytic function in agroforestry and vocational training in the Chapare region. The chief aims are to support government efforts to further develop and sustain the basis for a legal economy in the Chapare, and to establish illicit crop monitoring capabilities in the Yungas region. One project will continue supporting the educational reform process and promote drug abuse prevention programmes in primary, secondary and alternative schools through the training of teachers and the integration of drug abuse prevention as a cross-cutting issue in the curricula. Another project linking Bolivia and other countries in the region under the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation between States of the Southern Cone, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay, supported by UNDCP, will continue to co-sponsor various surveys on drug abuse. With regard to the Bolivian drug law enforcement sector, UNDCP will continue the ongoing programme aimed at improving the planning and coordination functions of government agencies with a mandate in the control and investigation of controlled substances, financial investigation and the administration of seized goods, through the development of clear guidelines and procedures, as well as the provision of training and upgraded specialized computer systems and equipment.

364. UNDCP will seek strategic and operational linkages with national and international entities addressing poverty reduction in Bolivia, and will continue participating actively in the finalization and launching of UNDAF. In conjunction with CICAD, the programme will continue collaborating with the signatories of the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation. Close interaction is also foreseen with civil society and non-governmental organizations, USAID and several organizations within the United Nations system, including UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO and FAO.

365. Bearing in mind the forthcoming Bolivian presidential elections in 2002, the current UNDCP programme is subject to revision jointly with the Government in line with emerging priorities.

366. In support of the measures introduced recently to ensure effective and results-oriented programme implementation, the UNDCP programme in Bolivia will be subject to programme and project monitoring and external evaluation exercises. During the biennium 2002-2003, evaluations are planned for the following projects in Bolivia: management, conservation and utilization of forest resources in the Cochabamba tropics; vocational training and promotion of micro-enterprises in support of the coca reduction strategy in the Cochabamba tropics; land use management and monitoring system for the Yungas of the La Paz region; support to the National Council for the Fight against the Illicit Drugs Traffic (CONALTID); preventive education and health promotion in schools; and support to precursor control and other law enforcement measures.

(d) Results

367. Outcome: basic conditions established to assure long-term sustainability of coca reduction in the Chapare project area through programmes based on agroforestry, rational use of woodland resources and soil conservation. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of families receiving assistance in agroforestry and forest management; number of hectares with licit crops under agroforestry systems; number of forestry management plans implemented, hectares covered and families involved; number of private companies buying wood products from families and organizations supported by the project; number and kind of organizations receiving assistance by type and level of support.

368. Outcome: support provided to ensure the sustainability of coca reduction in the Chapare through the provision of vocational training to young people and the creation of micro-enterprises. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of young people trained in each subject matter; number of micro-enterprises created; number and duration of, and participation in, training courses in each subject matter.

369. Outcome: national capacity to monitor illicit crops established. Objectively verifiable indicators: monitoring system, based on satellite images and on the use of a geographic information system, operational; data available on coca cultivation in the Yungas region; number of technicians trained.

370. Outcome: comprehensive drug abuse prevention concepts integrated into curricula of primary, secondary and alternative schools. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of primary, secondary and alternative schools that adopted the drug abuse prevention curricula; number of teachers and directors of educational institutions trained.

371. Outcome: coordination of drug control activities efficiently managed by CONALTID. Objectively verifiable indicator: national information system for all drug control sectors established and operational.

372. Outcome: improved planning, operational and coordination capacities within the relevant constituent units of the Vice-Ministry of Social Defence. Objectively verifiable indicators: institutional mandates and procedures clearly established for the units dealing with seized goods and financial investigations; number of staff trained by subject matter; operational computerized system that interconnects all relevant units in the Vice-Ministry for Social Defence.

(e) Budget and funding

373. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $9.1 million. Table 27 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should an additional $1.4 million become available, the vocational training programme could be significantly expanded, and the planned national household survey on drug abuse prevalence could be carried out. Those amounts have not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 27
Bolivia programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	30.7	--	--	30.7	**30.7**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	700.8	--	--	700.8	**700.8**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	500.0	--	--	500.0	**500.0**
Elimination of illicit crops	7 853.4	--	1 000.0	6 853.4	**7 853.4**
Total	**9 084.9**	--	**1 000.0**	**8 084.9**	**9 084.9**

2. Colombia programme

(a) Situation analysis

374. Despite the strenuous efforts of the Government and the support of the international community to end Colombia's long-standing armed conflict involving the State, guerrilla groups and paramilitaries, the country continues to experience high levels of violence, internal displacement, killings and kidnappings. International engagement to support the efforts of the Government of Colombia to strengthen the State, social justice and the rule of law is now essential. Although the drug trade taking place in Colombia is not the root cause of the country's social problems, it remains clear that drug production and trafficking are fuelling the armed conflict and putting at risk the security, democracy and economic development of the country. Most of the illicit crop cultivation (up to 163,000 hectares) and much of the drug production (potential yearly output of up to 695 tons of cocaine and 9 tons of heroin) take place in areas of armed conflict, and it is known that both guerrilla groups and the paramilitary control and derive significant income from those illicit activities.

375. Colombia is the origin of over 70 per cent of world cocaine production. Global demand for illicit drugs remains strong, and the street value of drugs produced illicitly in Colombia is estimated to be close to $50 billion per year. Developments in Colombia are observed with concern in the region, and Ecuador and Venezuela are particularly vulnerable to the spillover into their border regions of the armed conflict and the lawlessness and corruption underlying the illicit drug trade. As regards drug abuse, most drugs are readily available in Colombia for local consumption, including heroin, cocaine and Ecstasy. Drug abuse has grown slowly but steadily over the past five years. Colombia also faces serious challenges in the fields of precursor control, money-laundering, and drug-related violence and corruption.

376. The internal armed conflict and the global drug problem weigh heavily on Colombia. Nevertheless, the Government is vigorously implementing a well-defined drug control policy, particularly in the field of drug law enforcement and

international cooperation. Regarding the elimination of illicit drug crops, aerial spraying is applied to coca fields larger than three hectares. Plots smaller than 3 hectares, usually grown by small farm families, are entitled to alternative development assistance in exchange for the voluntary elimination of illicit drug crops. Approximately 35,000 families require regular assistance in alternative development.

(b) Objective

377. The objective is to support the Government of Colombia in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance.

(c) Strategy

378. The programme was developed jointly with the Government and is based on agreed priorities. It maintains a balanced approach, but places strong emphasis on alternative development as a response to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. In 2000, the Government of Colombia developed the $7.5 billion Plan Colombia to strengthen institutions dealing with security, social justice and economic development. One of the main components of the Plan, involving institutional strengthening and social development, lays down priorities for alternative development projects in three geographic areas. In that context, UNDCP included in its programme a project to support the development of cattle-breeding in the regions of Caqueta and Nariño.

379. The programme will comprise four projects in the field of elimination of illicit crops, one in the field of policy support and drug abuse prevention, and one in the field of suppression of illicit trafficking. Under the Colombia business plan for the elimination of illicit crops through alternative development, UNDCP will continue to support small farmer families and social organizations in illicit drug crop areas. Assistance will be provided in cattle-breeding, agroforestry and food crop production, meat- and dairy-processing facilities, basic health services, the building of social organizations and the marketing of alternative products. The project to develop a national illicit crop monitoring system will continue operations in order to obtain annual, nationwide figures on coca and poppy cultivation. Regarding policy support and drug abuse prevention, UNDCP will assist the National Narcotics Directorate in the implementation of the national drug control master plan by supporting the establishment of drug control coordinating offices at municipal and departmental levels, and by providing continued support to non-governmental organizations and other institutions carrying out drug education and related social work within communities. UNDCP will also continue the precursor control training programme at the Office of the Public Prosecutor. In Ecuador, UNDCP will support a project dealing with drug law enforcement and administration of justice, aimed primarily at training, institutional strengthening and cross-border cooperation between Colombia and Ecuador. UNDCP will also continue supporting United Nations initiatives at the country level aimed at better planning and coordination, such as the common country assessment and UNDAF exercises. UNDCP actively participates in local United Nations theme groups, and all major

initiatives involve close consultation with the Special Adviser on Colombia of the Secretary-General.

380. Regarding Colombia and bearing in mind the complex political situation, as well as the forthcoming presidential elections in 2002, the current UNDCP programme is subject to revision jointly with the Government in line with emerging priorities.

381. The UNDCP programme in Colombia will be subject to programme and project monitoring and external evaluation exercises. During the biennium 2002-2003, final evaluations are planned for the following projects in Colombia: support to operational capacities office of the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE); illicit crop monitoring system in Colombia; alternative development in Meta and Caqueta; drug and precursor control training programme; decentralization of the master plan in drug control in Colombia. It should be noted that the conclusion of those projects, and therefore the undertaking of final evaluations, is contingent upon the availability of funding.

(d) Results

382. Outcome: alternative development support to illicit drug crop farmers in regions covered by the PLANTE. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of current and former drug-crop-growing farmer families receiving assistance; volume and components of technical assistance provided; annual volume of alternative production by project beneficiaries; number of technicians providing assistance.

383. Outcome: coca and opium poppy cultivation reduced in project area. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of hectares of illicit crops reduced and replaced by alternative crops; number of voluntary agreements signed and implemented.

384. Outcome: national monitoring system for illicit crops established and institutionalized. Objectively verifiable indicator: annual figures on coca and poppy cultivation.

385. Outcome: national master plan implemented at decentralized level in all departments of Colombia. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of drug control bodies and multisectoral committees established; number of local and regional drug control strategies and plans developed; number of local civil-society initiatives supported.

386. Outcome: harmonized field-testing procedures for precursor control institutionalized among all institutions involved and appropriately trained personnel. Objectively verifiable indicator: number of officers trained by professional category.

387. Outcome: priorities for future technical cooperation in the administration of justice defined for Ecuador. Objectively verifiable indicator: cooperation programme revised.

(e) Budget and funding

388. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $5.9 million for the Colombia programme and $600,000 for the Ecuador programme. Tables 28 and 29

provide a breakdown of each budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should more funds become available, UNDCP assistance could be provided for the consolidation of the illicit crop monitoring system, and additional support could be given to the national alternative development programme. Those amounts have not been included in the present budget estimates.

Table 28
Colombia programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	484.3	--	--	484.3	**484.3**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	986.0	--	--	986.0	**986.0**
Elimination of illicit crops	4 474.3	--	--	4 474.3	**4 474.3**
Total	**5 944.6**	**--**	**--**	**5 944.6**	**5 944.6**

Table 29
Ecuador programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	600	--	200	400	**600**
Total	**600**	**--**	**200**	**400**	**600**

3. Peru programme

(a) Situation analysis

389. Peru was once the world's foremost coca producer, but cultivation was reduced significantly from 115,000 hectares in the mid-1990s to 34,100 hectares at present. That reduction is attributable to the combined effect of the air interdiction programmes, the surge of cultivation in Colombia, abandonment of coca crops by Peruvian farmers and a better alternative development programme. However, after Colombia, Peru remains the second-largest coca leaf producer, with a current potential cocaine output of 145 tons. Considering the anticipated effects of increased law enforcement and crop reduction measures in Colombia, there is a general concern that poor farmers could in the near future rehabilitate some of the abandoned coca fields. For that reason, there is an urgent need to ensure the sustainability of the major results achieved in coca reduction, and to further strengthen the current national alternative development programme. Drug abuse prevention also requires further attention in view of the growth in drug abuse in

Lima and in the tropical regions where coca is grown. In Peru, coca paste and inhalants abuse in rural areas is higher than the national average. The national drug control commission CONTRADROGAS plans and coordinates drug control activities in demand reduction and alternative development, and has taken an effective lead in fund-raising and international consultation. That has resulted in improved planning and coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance, as well as in increasing government cost-sharing contributions to the UNDCP programme.

(b) Objective

390. The objective is to support the Government of Peru in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance.

(c) Strategy

391. The programme for Peru was developed jointly with the Government on the basis of the 1994 national prevention and drug control plan, and the national programme for prevention and rehabilitation for the period 1998-2002. Bearing in mind that a new administration recently assumed power, the UNDCP programme may be subject to joint review with the Government. The principal challenges for UNDCP during the biennium 2002-2003 will be to work closely with the Government in its efforts to increase the geographic reach of alternative development activities. That is essential to make the recent major drug control achievements sustainable and prevent a resurgence of coca cultivation. There is also a need to further strengthen national capacities in drug abuse prevention, international advocacy and resource mobilization and drug crop monitoring.

392. The programme for 2002-2003 will comprise eight project interventions. Five projects will support the Peru business plan for the elimination of illicit crops through alternative development to reinforce the ongoing alternative development activities and increase its geographic reach and impact on past and present coca-growing families. There is also the need to build up more processing facilities and marketing structures for agricultural production promoted by alternative development projects in general. To maintain a balanced approach, UNDCP will also continue two ongoing projects in drug abuse prevention. One project will support a drug abuse prevention programme for primary schools to train teachers and integrate drug abuse prevention into school curricula as a cross-cutting issue. The other project, under the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding on regional drug control cooperation, will sponsor additional research studies on drug abuse. In the field of policy support, the ongoing project in support of CONTRADROGAS will continue to strengthen its capacity with regard to communication, information, advocacy and resource mobilization.

393. UNDCP will seek strategic and operational linkages with national and international entities, and will continue participating actively in the finalization of the UNDAF. In conjunction with CICAD, the programme will continue collaborating with the signatories of the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding on regional drug control cooperation (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay). Close interaction is also envisioned with civil society community-based and non-governmental organizations and with several bodies within the

United Nations system, including the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNICEF and UNFPA.

394. The UNDCP programme in Peru will be subject to programme and project monitoring and evaluation exercises. During the biennium 2002-2003, final evaluations are planned for the following projects in Peru: coca monitoring system; alternative development in the Apurimac-Ene valley; alternative development in the Lower Huallaga valley; alternative development of Pichis-Palcazu-Aguaytia; alternative development in Inambari and Tambopata; institutional strengthening of CONTRADROGAS; integral drug prevention programme in primary education and teachers' training in drug abuse prevention; and integral prevention in urban areas of Lima.

395. The programme will be subject to revision in line with priorities as established by the incoming Government.

(d) Results

396. Outcome: alternative development assistance available in five major coca-growing areas. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of families receiving assistance in licit crop and livestock activities; number of hectares of licit land use and marketing value of its production; number and type of companies buying licit crops from families and organizations supported by the programme; number and kind of assistance provided by farmers' organizations supported by the programme to illicit drug crop farmers.

397. Outcome: consolidated system for monitoring drug crops. Objectively verifiable indicator: annual data on coca cultivation generated and published.

398. Outcome: comprehensive drug abuse prevention integrated into curricula of primary schools. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of primary schools that adopt the drug abuse prevention curricula; number of teachers and directors of schools and educational institutions trained.

399. Outcome: subregional drug abuse information system under the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding consolidated with relevant data from Peru. Objectively verifiable indicators: school survey carried out; drug abuse prevalence data on students available.

400. Outcome: improved CONTRADROGAS capacity to implement mandated drug control activities. Objectively verifiable indicators: communications and information strategy designed and implemented; number of staff trained by subject matter; number of meetings held in support of fund-raising for drug control.

(e) Budget and funding

401. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $5.4 million. Table 30 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should an additional $400,000 become available, the drug crop monitoring system could be continued, and a national household survey on drug abuse prevalence could be carried out. Those amounts have not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 30

Peru programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	674.5	--	--	674.5	**674.5**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	72.2	400.0	--	472.2	**472.2**
Elimination of illicit crops	3 210.9	1 000.0	--	4 210.9	**4 210.9**
Total	**3 957.6**	**1 400.0**	--	**5 357.6**	5 357.6

4. Brazil and the Southern Cone programme

(a) Situation analysis

402. Brazil is a major gateway to world markets of illicit drugs produced in the Andean region, especially cocaine. Brazil's extensive borders with the drug-producing countries, as well as its vast river, air and road infrastructure system, offer numerous smuggling routes for drugs and precursors. Nevertheless, the Government has taken measures to significantly increase drug law enforcement in its border areas, working closely with neighbouring Governments. Brazil produces 7 of the 11 precursors under international control. Drug-related violence is a particularly serious national challenge which the Brazilian Government is addressing under a national security plan. Drug abuse is growing in Brazil, and there is strong local demand for crack cocaine and coca paste. Argentina and Chile are also used for trans-shipment of drugs, but to a much lesser extent. Their main problem is abuse, in particular the highest cocaine abuse rates in the region. There is also a growing trend in HIV/AIDS infections among intravenous drug users. The proportion of HIV/AIDS resulting from drug abuse is estimated to be 42 per cent of all cases in Argentina, 33 per cent in Uruguay and 10 per cent in Paraguay. In sharp contrast, the same proportion in Brazil has fallen from 26 to 12 per cent during the past six years as a result of the vigorous implementation of a nationwide HIV/AIDS prevention programme that has attracted worldwide attention.

(b) Objectives

403. The objectives are as follows:

(a) To support the Government of Brazil in the implementation of effective policies in drug law enforcement and drug abuse prevention;

(b) To support the Governments and relevant non-governmental organizations in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay in the implementation of subregional programmes aimed at developing sound drug abuse information systems and HIV/AIDS prevention policies.

(c) Strategy

404. The UNDCP programme for Brazil and the Southern Cone countries was elaborated with the respective Governments, and is based on agreed priorities. In Brazil, the programme focuses on two thematic areas: strengthening law enforcement agencies; and HIV/AIDS prevention. Projects in Brazil receive 90 per cent of their funding directly from the Government of Brazil. When promoting intravenous HIV/AIDS prevention in other countries, UNDCP makes extensive use of best practices developed in Brazil in recent years under UNDCP projects.

405. The Brazilian law enforcement programme, costing $23 million, was developed with the relevant law enforcement agencies and aims at strengthening the national security forces, including a national security information system and a precursor control system. Most of the activities under the law enforcement programme were scheduled to be completed by the end of the biennium 2002-2001. However, because of institutional reforms and the adoption of the national security plan, the programme was revised and extended. Also, the 52 per cent devaluation of the Brazilian currency and the subsequent lower disbursement rate of dollar-denominated financial resources enabled the Government of Brazil and UNDCP to expand and extend the programme into the biennium 2002-2003. The nationwide HIV/AIDS prevention programme in Brazil is nearing completion, and may be subject to a new phase during the biennium 2002-2003. UNDCP will continue playing a coordinating role within the UNAIDS theme group regarding national HIV/AIDS prevention activities, to ensure that relevant drug-related mandates emanating from UNAIDS and from the General Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS are considered. Building on the success of a UNDCP-sponsored model project with the Federation of Private Companies in Rio Grande do Sul, a new project on prevention at the workplace will be implemented with the Government-owned electricity company ELETRONORTE. The two-year project will be entirely funded by the company and implemented during the biennium 2002-2003.

406. UNDCP will launch a new $4.5 million project in support of the National Sanitary Surveillance Agency to strengthen national capacities for the control and inspection of illicit substances as defined by the international drug control conventions. The project is a direct response to recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board regarding the need to improve registration requirements and prescription regulations.

407. Regarding subregional cooperation to harmonize drug abuse information systems in the Southern Cone countries, UNDCP will co-fund a school survey and related expert group meetings in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. On the basis of the experience of the Brazilian national HIV/AIDS prevention programme, and under the UNAIDS theme group on HIV/AIDS in Brazil, a project was developed for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. The project brings together the Government and relevant non-governmental organizations and aims at promoting a common approach on HIV/AIDS prevention among participating countries. The subregional project will be co-funded by UNAIDS and implemented during the biennium 2002-2003.

408. UNDCP will continue participating in the finalization of UNDAF in the subregion.

409. The UNDCP programme in Brazil will be subject to all required programme and project monitoring and evaluation exercises. During the biennium 2002-2003, final evaluations are planned for the following projects in Brazil: drug abuse and AIDS prevention project; institutional strengthening of the National Police Academy; training for public security professionals; strengthening chemical precursor control; and the integrated national system for information on justice and public security.

410. In the case of projects in Brazil, and bearing in mind that the Government of Brazil contributes between 90 and 100 per cent of the required resources, negative macroeconomic conditions may affect project implementation.

(d) Results

411. Outcome: modernized National Police Academy enabling Brazil to offer instruction to public security professionals as well as to officers of the Academy. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of instructors trained; number of police agents trained; volume and components of equipment installed; police curricula updated in accordance with international standards; quantity of seizures by type of drug.

412. Outcome: precursor control system in place in Brazil and operational nationwide. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of states of Brazil and decentralized units connected with the central computerized precursor control system; quantity of seizures by product; number of staff trained, by category, in registration and control of precursors.

413. Outcome: HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities available in all states of Brazil, as well as adequate research capacities developed. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of people in target groups (children and adolescents, drug users, prisoners, sex workers, truck drivers and prospectors) reached; number of people reached by treatment and care centres; number of research studies carried out; HIV/AIDS infection rate among drug users.

414. Outcome: prevention-at-work model operational at ELETRONORTE company. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of employees trained and actively participating in drug control efforts.

415. Outcome: consolidated subregional drug abuse information system under the memorandum of understanding signed by the Southern Cone States, including updated data from new research studies. Objectively verifiable indicators: school surveys carried out in the five States signatories to the memorandum of understanding; drug abuse prevalence data for students available.

416. Outcome: a common approach to HIV/AIDS prevention established among the four Southern Cone countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: baseline studies available for each country; drug abuse prevention and risk reduction strategies designed.

(e) Budget and funding

417. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $32.5 million. Table 31 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline

activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Regarding activities in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, assistance in the forthcoming biennium depends on funding becoming available. Should an additional $1 million become available, then a national household survey on drug abuse prevalence could be co-funded in each of the States signatories to the memorandum of understanding on regional drug control cooperation (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). The subregional HIV/AIDS prevention proposal has been submitted to UNAIDS for funding. The latter amounts have not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 31
Brazil and Southern Cone programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General purpose*	*Special purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	14 616.0	2 335.4	500.0	16 451.4	**16 951.4**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	15 510.1	--	316.7	15 193.4	**15 510.1**
Total	**30 126.1**	**2 335.4**	**816.7**	**31 644.8**	**32 461.5**

5. Caribbean programme

(a) Situation analysis

418. The Caribbean region is a major transit area for illicit drugs, primarily cocaine produced in South America and destined for markets worldwide. Small Caribbean jurisdictions are extremely vulnerable to the influence exercised by drug trafficking at the political, economic and social levels. International drug trafficking has contributed to drug abuse as well as increasing crime and violence at the local level. Drug-related corruption and money-laundering remain problems in many countries. The 1996 Barbados Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean, organized by UNDCP, CICAD and the European Commission, has provided the framework for regional data collection and analysis and regional consultation at the political and technical levels, and has served as the basis for UNDCP activities in the region. Progress has been made by Governments in implementing the Barbados Plan of Action, but there remain weaknesses in national and regional drug control efforts. Further work is required to strengthen the policy formulation, technical and planning capacities of national drug coordinating bodies; modernize legal frameworks and criminal justice systems; implement mutual legal assistance provisions; and ensure more effective prosecution of major criminals and the forfeiture of their assets. On the demand reduction side, there is a need for drug abuse data collection to ensure more informed health and social policies and programmes and better attention to vulnerable groups.

(b) Objective

419. The objective is to enhance the capacity of Governments in the Caribbean to formulate and implement effective national and regional drug control policies and programmes.

(c) Strategy

420. The UNDCP programme for the Caribbean is grounded in the Barbados Plan of Action adopted by Caribbean countries in 1996 and reviewed several times since then. The Plan recommends specific action regarding each of the major drug control areas, ranging from demand reduction to maritime cooperation. The UNDCP programme for the biennium 2002-2003 comprises seven project interventions, of which five are in demand reduction, one in the suppression of illicit drug traffic and one in policy support. In the context of GAP, the regional epidemiology adviser will provide advice and training in data collection and research methodologies in support of the regional Caribbean drug information network. Work is carried out in conjunction with the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre, CICAD and the European Commission. In Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, UNDCP will work with other United Nations agencies to prevent youth drug abuse and violence associated with drug trafficking in poor neighbourhoods of selected major cities. With support from UNAIDS, UNDCP also plans to advise and train youth organizations in selected Caribbean territories, so that they can function as agents for prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS among youth. Assistance to the drug abuse prevention and capacity-building efforts of Cuba will also be continued. A major programme is planned for penal reform and drug treatment for offenders to be piloted in different countries in the region. Under that programme, UNDCP will provide training, advice and material assistance to Governments for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services in selected prisons, and will promote alternatives to imprisonment for petty offenders. In the Dominican Republic, UNDCP will continue judicial training and direct case advice in the investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking, money-laundering and corruption cases. It is also planned to assist in the establishment of a database network on organized crime. In coordination with CICAD, expert advice and assistance will be provided to 14 Caribbean countries for the drafting of new or revised precursor control legislation.

421. UNDCP will continue to attach great importance to promoting regional advocacy for drug control and healthy lifestyles, fostering regional drug control agreements and policies and exchanging experiences and best practices among countries in the region.

422. The programme may be subject to revision in line with priorities as established by Caribbean countries in the context of the review meetings organized under the Barbados Plan of Action.

423. The UNDCP programme in the Caribbean will be subject to programme and project monitoring and external evaluation. During the biennium 2002-2003, evaluations are planned for the following projects in the Caribbean: penal reform and drug treatment for offenders in the Caribbean; drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in the eastern Caribbean; drug prevention for youth at risk; youth at risk; upgrading the judicial system to fight drug-related crime in the Dominican Republic; regional coordination of drug control activities in the Caribbean region;

and assistance in drug abuse prevention and drug control to the Government of Cuba.

(d) Results

424. Outcome: enhanced capacity to monitor the drug abuse situation through an established drug surveillance system and an improved understanding of drug abuse patterns and trends at the national and regional level. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of technical experts available in the region; annual reports on drug abuse trends in the Caribbean; school surveys in 10 countries; targeted assessments of high-risk and vulnerable populations in 10 countries.

425. Outcome: drug abuse prevention as part of social programmes for youth at risk in selected communities of Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. Objectively verifiable indicators: youths more informed regarding drug abuse; number of youths enrolling in, and successfully graduating from, literacy and skills training programmes.

426. Outcome: improved treatment and rehabilitation services in selected prisons in Barbados and the Dominican Republic. Objectively verifiable indicator: number of drug offenders participating in, and successfully completing, treatment programmes.

427. Outcome: alternatives to imprisonment for drug abusers and petty offenders in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of alternative sentencing measures.

428. Outcome: enhanced capacities for the investigation and prosecution of money-laundering cases in the Dominican Republic. Objectively verifiable indicators: increased number of money-laundering cases investigated and prosecuted successfully.

429. Outcome: 14 countries with up-to-date draft precursor control legislation ready for approval by parliaments. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of pending bills endorsed by the responsible ministries; number of bills considered or approved by parliaments.

430. Outcome: increased capacity of the Government of Cuba to address the drug problem. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of health and education professionals trained in drug abuse prevention and treatment; increased number of drug seizures.

(e) Budget and funding

431. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $2.5 million. Table 32 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources. Should additional, currently unanticipated, resources become available in a timely fashion, a further $558,000 in activities could be implemented during the biennium. That amount has not been included in the present budget estimate.

Table 32
Caribbean programme budget for 2002-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special-purpose*	*Total*
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	35.5	--	--	35.5	**35.5**
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	691.0	1 340.3	--	2 031.3	**2 031.3**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	462.0	--	--	462.0	**462.0**
Total	**1 188.5**	**1 340.3**	**--**	**2 528.8**	**2 528.8**

6. Mexico and Central America programme

(a) Situation analysis

432. Mexico and Central America are important transit zones for drugs produced in South America on their way to markets in the United States, Canada, Europe and other countries. Illicit drugs are available for local consumption at relatively low price levels. The available data indicate that the abuse of cocaine, crack cocaine, inhalants and amphetamine-type stimulants increased markedly in recent years, in particular in Central America, with youth starting to abuse drugs at ever younger ages. Drug-related violence and corruption are also a major concern in the region. Although Governments and people at large are more aware and better educated regarding the harmful effects of drug trafficking and abuse, the institutional capacities of Governments to adequately address those problems remain uneven within the region. The Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of the Illicit Production, Traffic, Consumption and Use of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (CCP) has become the institutional setting for subregional integration in the area of drug control. With support from CICAD and UNDCP, CCP is elaborating a regional action plan for drug control.

(b) Objective

433. The objective is to enhance the capacity of Governments in Central America and Mexico to formulate and implement effective drug control policies and programmes at the national and subregional levels.

(c) Strategy

434. The UNDCP programme for Mexico and Central America was elaborated with the respective Governments and is grounded in the national drug control plans. One of the principal activities during the biennium 2002-2003 will be to actively support the development of the Central American regional drug control action plan and its advocacy at the international level, in collaboration with CICAD. The UNDCP programme comprises seven project interventions, focused on drug abuse prevention and suppression of illicit drug traffic. In Central America, UNDCP will provide technical advice and training to Governments and non-governmental

organizations to improve the planning and implementation of drug abuse prevention programmes, building as far as possible upon expertise and experience existing within the region. In that context, UNDCP will promote formal and informal subregional expert networks to serve in the future as advisory panels for drug abuse prevention. In Mexico, UNDCP will co-sponsor the development of an addiction studies programme at the University of Veracruz, and contribute to the improvement of treatment and rehabilitation services provided in Chiapas. Further, the capacities of forensic laboratories in the countries of the region will be strengthened. Selected countries in Central America will also benefit from legal support to update legal provisions and practices related to drug law enforcement in line with the 1988 Convention.

435. The UNDCP programme may also be subject to revision in line with priorities as established by Governments and CCP.

436. The UNDCP programme in Mexico and Central America will be subject to programme and project monitoring and external evaluation. During the biennium 2002-2003, evaluations are planned for the following projects in Mexico and Central America: subregional programme in prevention, social communication and rehabilitation; youth councils for drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in Central America; treatment and rehabilitation centre for drug abusers in Chiapas; prevention for children and adolescents at risk of drug abuse and/or sexual exploitation; and strengthening of forensic laboratory services.

(d) Results

437. Outcome: pilot demand reduction plans implemented in all Central American countries. Objectively verifiable indicator: prevention and social communications campaigns under way.

438. Outcome: care and prevention programmes for children and adolescents at risk of drug use and/or sexual exploitation in nine Nicaraguan cities. Objectively verifiable indicator: number of children and adolescents benefiting from programmes.

439. Outcome: fully functioning treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration centre in Chiapas, serving as a multiplier for training in drug abuse treatment in Chiapas and other regions of Mexico. Objectively verifiable indicators: percentage of patients that successfully complete the treatment programme; number of external professionals trained.

440. Outcome: development of expertise and human resources involved in forensic drug testing, with a view to supporting the activities of officials in law enforcement, the judiciary and health services. Objectively verifiable indicators: higher percentage of successful prosecutions for drug offences; better-targeted health services for drug abusers.

441. Outcome: improved money-laundering legislation and capacities in selected Central American countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of money-laundering investigations successfully completed.

442. Outcome: basic mutual legal assistance capacities established in selected Central American countries. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of mutual

legal assistance requests produced; number of replies to mutual legal assistance requests.

(e) Budget and financing

443. An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of $819,000. Table 33 provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.

Table 33

Mexico and Central America programme budget for 2002-2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Activities		*Resources*		
Thematic area	*Ongoing*	*Pipeline*	*General-purpose*	*Special purpose*	*Total*
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	725.4	--	--	725.4	**725.4**
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	92.9	--	--	92.9	**92.9**
Total	**818.3**	--	--	**818.3**	**818.3**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).